

SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE,

And Law Reporter for the Supreme & Provincial Courts of China & Japan

VOL. VI

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, 25TH SEPTEMBER, 1869.

No. 143

CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
LEADING ARTICLES.		NEWS OF THE WEEK, ...	204
Opium Smuggling by Foreigners.....	199	Mr. Alabaster's Report of Journey from Chefoo	
CASES IN H. B. M.'s SUPREME COURT.		to Chinkiang. Continued.....	208
Summary Cases	200	REPRINTS.....	210
Police Cases.....	200	COMMERCIAL SUMMARY, &c., ...	213
CASE IN APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL.		SHIPPING, &c., ...	214
In re Mackellar & Co., Bankrupts.....	201	QUOTATIONS, &c., ...	214
Report of Meeting of Members Shanghai Club..	201		

NOTIFICATIONS

French Consulate General.

CONSULAT GENERAL DE FRANCE A SHANGHAI.

LE Consul Général p. i. invite M. M. les propriétaires fonciers possédant des terrains dans les limites de la Concession Française à présenter avant le Octobre prochain à la Chancellerie du Consulat leurs titres de propriété qui sont indispensables au Conseil Municipal pour la révision du plan cadastral de la Concession.

Shanghai le 17 September, 1869.
Le Consul Général de France p. i.,
P. DABRY.

AVIS:

LE Consul Général p. i. de France à Shanghai a l'honneur de porter à la connaissance de ses Nationaux les dispositions de la nouvelle loi qui attribue à la Cour Impériale de Saigon les appels des Jugements rendus par les Tribunaux Consulaires de la Chine, &c.
Loi du 28 Avril, 1869.

(Extrait.)

Art. 1.—Les attributions dont la Cour Impériale de Pondichery a été investie par les lois du 8 Juillet 1852 (Art. 3), du 18 Mai 1858 (Art. 2), et 19 Mars 1862 (Art. 1er) en ce qui concerne:

1°.—Les appels des jugements rendus en matière civile, commerciale et de police correctionnelle, par les Tribunaux Consulaires Français en Chine, dans le royaume de Siam et au Japon;

2°.—La connaissance des crimes commis dans les mêmes contrées par des sujets Français,

Sont transférées à la Cour Impériale de Saigon.

Shanghai, le 13 Septembre, 1869.

Le Consul Général p. i.
P. DABRY.

British Consulate Shanghai.

NOTIFICATION.

DURING my temporary absence R. J. FORREST, Esq., H.B.M. Acting Vice Consul, will assume charge of this Consulate.

W. H. MEDHURST,
H. B. M. Consul:

H. B. M. Consulate,
Shanghai, 11th September, 1869.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. HENRY ADOLPHUS OVERWEG in our firm ceased on the 11th of November last, by lapse of time.

OVERWEG & Co.

Shanghai, 4th January, 1869.

NOTICE.

DENT & Co.'s ESTATE.

A THIRD DIVIDEND of Seven per centum upon the amount of all claims admitted by the Trustees, will be paid on the 25th September next.

On application at the Office of the Trustees, No. 7. Pedder's Hill, creditors will be furnished with warrants signed by the Trustees, which will be payable at the office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 7th, August, 1869.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself as a BILL and BULLION BROKER at this port.

W. E. D. BIGSBY.

Shanghai, 3rd July, 1869.

NOTICE.

MR. SILAS MEYER MOSES has been admitted a Partner in our Firm from 1st January, 1869.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Shanghai, 19th June, 1869.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. FREDERICK PEDDER in our firm ceases from this date.

IL D. BROWN & Co.

Amoy, 31st December, 1868.

SEAMEN'S CHURCH, POOTUNG.

DURING the Summer Months, the hours for Divine Service, in this Church, will be 10.30 A.M., and 4 P.M.

The use of the Reading Room of the Shanghai Temperance Society (*Hongque Bund*, next door west of the United States Consulate) has been kindly granted for the benefit of Seamen. Facilities for letter-writing may also be found there.

It is proposed to collect a Library and Museum, towards which contributions from all quarters will be thankfully acknowledged. Prayer-Books also are much needed at the present time.

The Chaplain takes this opportunity of returning his best thanks to those friends who have, from time to time, given him Newspapers for distribution on shipboard; and especial acknowledgements are hereby made to such as have, of their own accord, sent Books, Magazines and Papers to his Office, which is at No. 50 Wangpoo Road, Hongque.

EDWARD W. SYLE,
Seamen's Chaplain.

Shanghai, 12th June, 1869.

*It is requested that only such communications as relate to Editorial matters be addressed to the Editor, and that they be sent not later than Friday.
Advertisements will be received till 10 a.m. on Saturday.
No communications can be noticed unless accompanied by the name of the writer.*

Supreme Court and Consular Gazette

SHANGHAI, SEPTEMBER 25TH, 1868.

SOME recent trials both in Her Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court and in the new Mixed Court have thrown an unexpected light on the operations of a certain class of natives and foreigners within the settlements. Never was a proverb more true than that which declares that one half of the world does not know how the other lives, and seldom have we met with so remarkable an instance of this as has within a short time been accidentally disclosed in the connection of certain foreigners with a wholesale system of opium smuggling. Our opinion on many of these points has been previously so distinctly expressed, more especially with regard to the so called sale of transit passes, which we are glad to learn has now been put on a proper footing, as likewise in reference to the system of passing goods through the Custom House under foreign names to avoid an illegal tax, that we feel ourselves in the better position to condemn in the most unqualified degree the new method of evading duties discovered by some of the Chinese, and to the disgrace of our nationals accepted by them.

With the perverseness which always marks the Chinese Government, it has in this, as in most other questions where proper measures would have led to a prompt arrangement and the punishment of those convicted of illegal practices, taken care to exhibit itself in so false a light as the render this punishment impossible, a fact which, however, by no means excuses socially conduct which under other circumstances would be looked upon as highly culpable, if not actually criminal.

For some time back an unusual number of cases have appeared before the tribunals in connection with opium transactions; foreigners claiming the ownership of small quantities of opium have appeared in court to urge complaints against various individuals supposed to be more or less connected with the Shanghai Opium Guild. It has been alleged that the emissaries of the Guild have waylaid certain houses, have taken away property belonging to foreigners, and have attempted by these means to create a monopoly. The smallness of the amount of opium generally in question and the unusually hard swearing of the Chinese witnesses produced led to suspicion being excited, but it was not until lately that we accidentally became aware of the *modus operandi* of this new business amongst foreigners.

We will premise therefore that the Treaty of Tientsin, which protects all other *bona fide* foreign imports to any portion of the empire, expressly exempts opium, which once out of the hands of the foreign importer can claim no further immunity from native taxation. At the same times the express letter of the Treaty of Nanking, still binding on both parties, forbids the formation of monopolies by the Chinese Go-

vernment, the plenipotentiaries who negotiated that treaty having the case of the Canton co-hongs and the injuries thereby inflicted on foreign trade immediately before their eyes. While, therefore, the Chinese Government has been allowed to fix its own charges on opium the attempt to convert the trade into a monopoly has been always steadily resisted. Opium being a readily portable article and the government being unable to rely on its own servants for the collection of the heavy Likin duties charged on this commodity, smuggling to a large extent both within and without the limits of the port took place, and for many years in all probability went on without detection. Lately, however, the officials seem to have hit on the device of farming out the collection of the Opium Likin at Shanghai to the local Opium Guild. Had this tax been imposed fairly, and had no attempt been made to interfere beyond the extra taxation with the course of trade, no complaint could have been made, the Chinese Government having a perfect right to regulate its own system of collection. As we have however explained above, this was not the course adopted, but that Government, with its usual perversity succeeded in putting itself so much in the wrong, as to compromise any line of action it might take in the matter; instead therefore, when farming out the licence, taking measures to prevent the formation of a monopoly, their action actually created one, and one or two of the earlier cases where complaints were rendered seemed to have savoured more of a disposition on the part of the Guild favoured by the Government to suppress the free right of trading than to collect the taxes legally due. Within a short time back, however, the state of the case seems to have changed, and an organized system has been established between certain natives and low class foreigners to evade the native taxes. Taking advantage of the clause in the Treaty which protects opium imported by foreign merchants while in their possession, the drug is landed by these foreigners in their own names and stored in premises nominally in their occupation, but frequently the property of natives more or less interested in the transaction. From thence they are carried out, a few balls at a time, by natives who watch the opportunity when the coast is clear, or sometimes by foreigners themselves, who under pretence of visiting houses in the native portion of the settlement, contrive to make an appointment with the native dealer. It is not every class of house, however, which is suited for the new industry; long passages and doors leading into unfrequented avenues are considered useful points in the choice of a locality, while arrangements for keeping a strict watch on the movements of the guild are absolutely necessary. This is, however, but one phase of the business, another and more important one, and in some respects a more dangerous, as being clearly beyond the protection of the treaties, is to get the contraband article beyond the limits of the settlement. Fast ponies and light traps play an important part in the machinery of this portion of the business. With orders to speak to no one, and at all hazards to drive straight on, the foreigner who engages in the traffic has to make the best of his way to some secluded cottage beside one of the roads leading out of the settle-

ment, where the opium is delivered over to some one appointed to receive it.

Such, we have learned from a gentleman to whom an offer of business was gravely proposed, is the mode of carrying on the new business, and for all this work the remuneration averages some 7½ per cent. It has, however, its drawbacks; the landing of the opium as the agent for another may not indeed differ from the ordinary course of trade, but in all future operations the only excuse the foreigner can have for his conduct is the actual ownership of the goods. Even were the goods actually his property, he has been party to a distinct fraud on the revenue, while the fact that they are not, but that he must be prepared to attest on oath at any moment to a false statement may render of him liable in such a case to the penalties attached to perjury. In addition so long as the foreign agent possesses a good character his operations may be carried on with a fair amount of success; in the instance referred to, a profit of Tls. 200 per mensem was held out as a bait. The business can, however, not be long carried on without exciting suspicion; suspicion leads to espionage, and probably seizure, and this latter either to eventual loss of money and character, or to a law suit equally damaging.

We have written at full length on a very nasty subject, not that we desire to lower this community in the eyes of its neighbours, but in the belief that a full and true exposure will put a stop to a practice which if persevered in will lead to unpleasant results to all, and can only end in degrading the foreign character in the eyes of all natives, officials or merchants.

H. B. M. SUMMARY COURT.

September 20th, 1869.

Before G. JAMIESON Esq.

NANCY WILSON v. H. MILLS

Claim for \$12.50 for refreshments.

The defendant being unwell he was represented by Mrs. Mills. His Worship said that as each of the amounts of which the claim was made up were under £1 and were for liquors they could not be recovered, except one item of 50 cents for tiffin which was allowed: costs divided.

H. B. M.'s POLICE COURT.

September 17th, 1869.

Before G. JAMIESON, Esq.

REGINA v. DARLING.—Charged with absenting himself from his ship without leave. On remand from Tuesday. The second mate of the vessel was called, and corroborated the captain's statement. The defendant then admitted going on shore without leave and also using the language complained of. Three weeks imprisonment.

September 18th, 1869.

Before G. JAMIESON, Esq.,

REGINA v. CAMPBELL.

Larceny of Opium, &c. Reported in last no p.?

Judgment in this cause was delivered on Saturday as follows:—

In this case the accused appears on summons to answer to a charge of larceny of 14 balls of opium from the house of one E. Chastel. From the depositions taken, it appears that this quantity of opium, the property of the prosecutor, was taken from a Chinese house rented by him, about 8 p.m., by seven or eight Chinese, accompanied by the accused. They appear to have walked openly in through the door, searched about for opium in the presence of some or all of the inmates, and when they found what they wanted, quietly retired. The accused stood by while the search was going on, but did not in fact, handle any of it himself. (The shroff flatly contradicted himself, on this

point, and I attach no weight whatever to his statement.) This is in effect the whole of the evidence, and I am of opinion that it does not disclose a sufficient *prima facie* case of larceny. No evidence is offered to show that there was any attempt made to trace the missing property. None of it has been found in Campbell's possession, and there is nothing to show that either he or the Chinese applied it to their own purposes, or secreted it, or made away with it in any way. All those suspicious circumstances that usually go to prove the intent in cases of theft, are here wanting. The taking was done in such an open and above-board manner as to raise a sort of slight presumption that it was not done feloniously, and from the whole of the circumstances it is pretty evident that there is something else at the bottom of this affair, that the prosecutor could reveal if he choose. The evidence, such as it is, points strongly to a seizure by officials of the opium guild, and on this supposition, which I have no doubt is the real explanation, the question is whether Campbell, doing what he did, without authority, has laid himself open to a criminal charge. I think not. For if he was there for the purpose of assisting Chinese officials to make a seizure, even should the seizure turn out to be unjustifiable, the criminal intent is *prima facie* negatived and must be expressly shown, else he is at most only a trespasser. As regard the chairs and umbrellas alleged to be missing, there is nothing to show that Campbell took them, or even knew they had been taken. I therefore dismiss the charge.

September 20th, 1869.

Before G. JAMIESON Esq.

H. Hawkins, an ordinary seaman belonging to the *Shun-lee* was charged with assaulting the first and second officers, and with using abusive language and attempting to assault the captain. On Saturday he asked to see the captain and was told to wait, as he was engaged. Some time after he went aft and rushed into the cabin and attempted to strike the captain, when the first and second officers took hold of him. He then turned on them and struck them. At the request of the prisoner the case was remanded till 10 a.m. next day to enable him to call witnesses.

W. Thompson, a coloured person, was charged with being drunk and creating a disturbance in Hongque. It appeared that he had no employment and haunts a gambling house in Hongque. Ordered to report himself twice a week at the police station, failing which he will be imprisoned for one month.

J. Forrest, of the *Macedon*, was charged by a Chinaman with bursting open the door of her house and striking her on the face, when ordered to leave. He said that he was drunk, but did not strike her. Fined \$1.00 and to pay plaintiff \$2.00 for damage to her earrings.

G. MacDonald, of the *Northampton*, for creating a disturbance, challenging passers by to fight, and assaulting the constable was fined \$5.

September 21st, 1869.

Before G. JAMIESON, Esq.

J. Hawkins who was brought up on Monday charged with assaulting the captain and officers of the *Shun-lee* and remanded for the production of his witnesses was again brought up yesterday and sentenced to 4 weeks' imprisonment with hard labor. His witnesses knew nothing of the assault.

J. Bush, steward of the *Antrim*, was charged with assaulting the proprietor of the "Green Shades," Public House and resisting the police in the execution of their duty. The prisoner admitted he was drunk and was very sorry for what had occurred. Fined \$7, \$4 of which to go to the policeman to replace his clothes; which were torn in the scuffle.

W. Bell, Gilbert and Williams, were charged with assaulting the police and resisting them in the execution of their duty. Constable Smith stated that the three prisoners had assaulted him; Gilbert drew a knife and said he would do for him if he did not release a prisoner he was then taking to the station. The other two prisoners also struck and kicked him. Constable Yeomans also deposed to having suffered the same treatment at the hands of the prisoners, and having his clothes completely destroyed. They were each ordered to pay \$2 for the damage done to the constable's clothes. Gilbert was sentenced to 3 months

imprisonment with hard labor, Williams to 1 month's imprisonment, and Bell to pay a fine of \$3.00.

Peter Lynch and W. Smith seamen belonging to the *Kelso*, were charged with being drunk and disorderly and creating a disturbance on board that vessel. They both admitted the charge and were fined \$1.00 each.

Peter Lynch was next charged with desertion, which he also admitted, but said as the vessel was lying along side the wharf he thought it was no harm to go on shore. To forfeit 2 days' pay.

September 22nd, 1869.

Before G. JAMESON, Esq.

W. Myhill, a seaman belonging to the *Raleigh*, was charged with stealing the oil from the riding lamp, thereby endangering the vessel and the lives of those on board. The captain said the Harbor Master had made several complaints to him about his vessel not having a light, at night. All the crew had been warned that if the lamp should go out they were to call the steward and have it trimmed. The second mate deposed to having seen the prisoner hoisting it when out, and on his hauling it down it was found to be empty. The steward was also called and deposed to having heard the 1st and 2nd mates giving the men orders about the lamp, and that the lamp contained sufficient oil to burn for two nights, but it was filled every day. His Worship said he was not satisfied in his mind about the theft, but that the prisoner was guilty of a wilful neglect of duty, and from which the consequences might have been very serious; he would therefore sentence him to 3 months' imprisonment with hard labor.

Ball and Davis, two seamen belonging to the *Shun Lee*, were charged with assaulting and using abusive language to the chief officer of that vessel; for which they were sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labor.

CASE IN APPEAL TO H. B. M. PRIVY COUNCIL.

Re MACKELLAR & Co., Bankrupts.

Judgment of the Lords of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on the Appeal of the Chartered Bank of India and Eurasia and another, from the Supreme Court for China and Japan; delivered the 7th of July, 1869.

Present.—Sir JAMES W. COLVILE, Sir JOSEPH NAPIER, LORD JUSTICE GIFFARD.

Their Lordships cannot entertain the slightest doubt in this case. As regards the 27 taels, the respondents must have those, but this small sum cannot affect the question of costs, nor does it appear ever to have been a matter in dispute.

As regards the case itself, there obviously was but one contract, and one transaction, that is detailed, in the letter to which Mr. Field referred. The letter, taken in connection with the evidence, shows distinctly that there was but one contract, on the 27th of June, and that that contract was an advance of 32,000 taels in this way; 22,000 taels was to be advanced, and 10,000 taels was to be held as margin to secure certain debts.

If those were the terms on which the advance of 22,000 taels was made, and the 10,000 taels were to be retained, and if the whole was one transaction, as it clearly was, it necessarily follows that the 10,000 taels cannot be recovered so long as the state of circumstance is such as that consistently with the contract, the 10,000 taels ought to be in the hands of the Bank. It is clear that this was the state of things at the time when the Judgment was given, and that there was then no ground whatever for proceeding for the recovery of these 10,000 taels. Fraudulent preference therefore can have no application whatever, because the 10,000 taels formed no part of the Bankrupt's estate, and there was not in any sense a dealing with that which belonged to the Bankrupt.

Upon these grounds, without going further, their Lordships think it sufficient to say that the Judgment of the Supreme Court was wrong, that the Judgment of the Court of first instance was right, and that the Appellants ought to have all their costs before the Court of first instance, before the Court of Appeal, and before this Court, deducting the 27 taels on the assumption that this sum has not been already paid.

With respect to the facts raising the question of fraudulent preference, it is unnecessary for their Lordships to express what their opinion would have been

had the dealing been a dealing with the bankrupt's estate; suffice it to say that the learned Judge of the Supreme Court has laid down the law more widely than it ought to have been laid down; and in a way to which their Lordships cannot assent.

Their Lordships will, therefore, humbly report to Her Majesty that the Judgment of the Supreme Court for China and Japan ought to be reversed with costs, and in lieu thereof that the Appeal from the Inferior Court to the Supreme Court ought to be dismissed with costs, and the Judgment of the Inferior Court confirmed, deducting the 27 taels if the same has not been paid.

THE SHANGHAI CLUB.

A fully attended meeting of the Members of the Shanghai Club was held on Tuesday afternoon, September 21st, "to receive the report of the Committee on the working of the Club during the current quarter." Mr. FEARON occupied the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN said that the Club had been worked during the quarter at the increased tariff for boarders, and the loss was greatly reduced, but there was still a deficiency. The loss on the boarding account for July was \$31 and for August \$74, besides which the shareholders were responsible for accounts amounting to \$1,000, as well as for the interest on the new loan. The shareholders had come to the conclusion that the only course was to close the Club on the 30th instant, but if the members particularly desired it they were willing to keep it open till October 31st, but without the boarding department. It was impossible that the Club could any longer be worked on the present basis, nor was it fair that the shareholders should be called on to bear an increasing loss; it was better for them to stand by the loss they had already incurred including the capital sunk in the building and furniture. Still the shareholders would be glad if the members would come forward with any plan of reorganization by which they would take the management into their own hands. The shareholders had always wished to keep the Club open, and he hoped that some member would suggest a scheme by which such could be done. Besides the loss which he had already mentioned there was a further one of \$1,500 for depreciation of wines.

Mr. HANNEN asked what was the loss on unpaid accounts.

The CHAIRMAN said that he could not tell as the accounts could not be made up till the end of the quarter.

Mr. CARTER asked if any accounts were on the table.

The CHAIRMAN showed him some memoranda, the official accounts could not be made up till the 30th inst.

Mr. HANNEN considered that it would be better if the shareholders stated definitely what their intentions were, the members could then make their remarks on it, and possibly some feasible suggestion would be made.

The CHAIRMAN stated that the intention of the shareholders was to close the building on the 30th instant, unless the members were willing that it should be kept open for another month without the boarding department. They had no desire to close it if any plan could be devised by which it could be continued.

Mr. HANNEN.—But under no circumstances will it be kept open under the present arrangements.

THE CHAIRMAN.—No.

Mr. LITTLE thought that as the Club was principally used as an Exchange in the evenings it might be kept up at much less expense. Perhaps the first floor could be let.

The CHAIRMAN said that there was time before the 30th inst. for the members to devise any plan of the kind.

Mr. FORBES said that they were all there as members, and perhaps the best plan would be to appoint a committee to make some proposal.

Mr. BARNES remarked that the members seemed to look upon the shareholders as their enemies, much in the way in which we looked upon the French at the time of Waterloo. He considered that it would be a mistake to appoint another committee; they generally arrived at nothing. He was a member of the present committee—the only one present—and they had used their best endeavours, but had been unable to arrive at any satisfactory plan. It was perfectly clear that the boarding department would not pay; Messrs. Guiraud, Favre & Co. had offered to cater for the boarding, but had afterwards withdrawn their offer as they found that they would only lose by it.

Mr. LITTLE asked if the building were kept open during October whether the bar would be continued, to which the Chairman replied that it would.

Mr. HANNEN asked if the fact of giving up the boarding would entail the closing of the lodging department.

The CHAIRMAN said no, that if the Club was kept open during October only the dining room would be closed. The shareholders were willing to strain a point to satisfy the members. If the members liked to take the responsibility of the boarding, they could, but the shareholders object to run the risk.

Mr. CARTER, after looking at the memoranda of accounts handed to him by the Chairman, was of opinion that if the charges for boarding and lodging were increased 5% there would be a profit instead of a loss; the gross receipts for July had been \$1,656 and for August \$1,032, while the loss was \$31 and \$74.

The CHAIRMAN said there was also a loss on unpaid accounts.

Mr. CARTER considered that these ought to fall on the committee for not collecting them.

Mr. GROOM remarked that one of the principal difficulties arose from hostility on the part of the shareholders—if the Club had paid, to whom would the profits have gone? Why should a public institution pay a profit to private individuals? He observed that no allowance was made for interest on the Recreation Fund loan, which was generally considered extinct, but some of the subscribers were anxious to see something done to recover it. Many persons hold shares both in the Recreation Fund and the Club, but many of the shareholders in the former wished to see the money used for the purposes for which it was intended. No interest had been received from the Club, and yet putting that aside it was not paying. He thought that some arrangement might be come to by which, if the shareholders would hand over the building and furniture to the members as representing the public, in exchange for the Recreation Fund loan, the latter might also be willing

to accept the responsibility of Dr. Barton's loan, the ground rent, and other liabilities of the shareholders. It appeared to him that the only way to recover the loan is by taking over the building, unless some individual subscriber will take the responsibility of suing the Club. He would suggest that a committee of members be appointed to consider a scheme of the kind which would be likely to meet with the acceptance of the members. The first floor of the building might be let as an exchange, the second floor could be let to lodgers who could furnish themselves with board, so as not to turn the Club into an eating house, the centre rooms would be enough for the Club, and this might meet the annual payments on the loans, leaving the working expenses to be covered by the profits on the bar and the subscriptions. He believed that under some such arrangement the members, not being overridden by a committee of shareholders, would be able to cover expenses. He had not had access to the working account, and consequently he could not give figures.

The CHAIRMAN was of opinion that were such a scheme proposed it would at once meet with the approval of the shareholders. He could of course at that time only speak for himself, but he was convinced that any proposition from the members would be met in the most friendly spirit, it was the only way to avoid these heart burnings and jealousies. The shareholders had honestly and manfully done their best to make the Club pay, but they had increasing responsibilities to meet. He could not say what difficulties there might be in the way of carrying out Mr. Groom's plan; the shareholders had never received any profit, and they were willing to lose the £48,000 which they had originally invested, but they could not go on year after year sustaining further losses. He hoped that Mr. Groom would name some members as a committee to put his proposals into form.

Mr. GROOM said that the scheme might not be so easily carried out as at first appeared, there were many interests involved. The subscribers to the Recreation Fund had paid \$50 for a cricket ground, and when the ground was sold they stipulated that the proceeds should be handed over to the public and always devoted to public purposes, but that the \$50 originally paid should be returned to them. It, however, never had been returned, and it was therefore doubtful if the deed of gift could be held to have been carried out. But supposing that it had been the shareholders were the trustees of the Fund on behalf of the public. The question was not one to be lightly disposed of. He should like to hear an expression of opinion from the public. It might be asked what right the members of the Club had to take over the mortgage and release the shareholders from their responsibility for the Recreation Fund. Would the public justify the shareholders in the Fund in taking over the Club in exchange for it?

The CHAIRMAN said that there was also a loan on the furniture.

Mr. HANNEN asked on whom the liabilities would fall supposing the members were to go to another place and form a new Club.

The CHAIRMAN said there was a question as to the responsibility; but he would prefer not to discuss it then.

Mr. GROOM asked to whom the proceeds would go supposing the Club was sold at a profit of Tls. 20,000.

The CHAIRMAN said that it would go to the shareholders; they had already met certain liabilities; they were held alone responsible for the debts and would therefore be entitled to any profit.

Mr. CARTER.—What responsibility?

The CHAIRMAN.—Tls. 38,000.

Mr. CARTER asked the amount of the debt to the Recreation Fund and interest.

The CHAIRMAN said that he could not answer immediately, but he believed that with interest it amounted to Tls. 46,000.

Mr. GROOM admitted that to be the amount, and said the debts of the Club are therefore about Tls. 90,000. He asked the Chairman what there was against it.

The CHAIRMAN said that taking the building at the present value of house property in Shanghai it was worth about Tls. 50,000.

Mr. GROOM.—There is therefore a loss of Tls. 25,000 to Tls. 30,000 to be borne by somebody. It was a heavy liability, and the Club had not been started with a view to profit. The shareholders had paid Tls. 48,000 and had lost it, and had besides incurred heavy responsibilities, probably by mismanagement, while on the other hand the Recreation Fund had by a fluke made Tls. 40,000; it would therefore, he thought, be fair to put the one against the other. It would be difficult to arrange anything unless the public would give an expression of opinion on the subject.

The CHAIRMAN considered that Mr. Groom had stated the case fairly, and he thought that the shareholders would be willing to give over the building on the terms proposed by him; and to abandon the Tls. 48,000 with which the Club had been originally started. A large majority of the shares in the Recreation Fund was held by shareholders in the Club, and he thought that they should not be called on for money. It must be remembered that the public had given no consideration for the money, it was a free gift. It was unfortunate that it had been put into the Club, but it was two and a half years after it was put in before the shareholders knew of it, and he imagined that not more than six of the subscribers to the Recreation Fund knew.

Mr. GROOM said that none of them knew. The money was temporarily advanced to the Finance Committee of the Club on the understanding that a loan on the Club building had actually been negotiated, but that the money was not ready. When it was so, the Fund money was to be paid back to the Trustees. It appears, however, that on the receipt of the mortgage money the amount so advanced by the Fund was not released; hence the claim.

The CHAIRMAN thought that allowance ought to be made for the want of knowledge on both sides. It was simply an understanding between Mr. Dent and his co-trustees. He was quite convinced that Mr. Dent had lent the money in good faith, that he considered the Club a deserving institution. The Club shareholders were the principal losers, and would welcome any arrangement by which the public would relieve them of the responsibility.

He hoped that some member, not a shareholder in either, would express an opinion.

Mr. CARTER asked whether the Club being taken over for the Recreation Fund would do away with the ballot. The public who were interested in the Fund were about 1,200 while the members of the club numbered 230. Would the public generally be freely admitted to the Club?

Mr. TATE said that there could be no change in the constitution of the Recreation Fund without the unanimous consent of the shareholders. This he thought would be the difficulty in carrying out Mr. Groom's proposal.

Mr. GROOM was of a different opinion. He had carefully investigated the subject, and it appeared that it was only that the ground could not be sold without their unanimous consent. It had afterwards been decided to sell the ground and the consent of all the shareholders had been obtained. A committee had been appointed to consider to what public objects the Fund could be applied; and the money was to be used as decided by a majority of the shareholders.

Mr. HANNEN said that there were three interests involved—the Recreation Fund, the shareholders and the members—and these could not be considered all at once. It seemed to him that the only course was first to sweep away the old Club and then the members could consider what it was best to do; those who represented the Recreation Fund could take their own course, and the shareholders could do the same. The public might be willing afterwards to rent a part of the building or they might obtain a new one, but he thought the present institution should be entirely swept away first.

Mr. BARNES was opinion that Mr. Groom's proposition was the best. There was not at present enough money among the community to form a new Club. The shareholders must recollect that if the Club was closed they were still responsible for the Recreation Fund. It would surely be better that some arrangement should be come to than that the Club should be closed.

Mr. GROOM said that the members must understand that in releasing the shareholders they would be giving up the Recreation Fund and at the same time burthensing themselves with Dr. Barton's loan. Will the members for the sake of having a good Club take this responsibility? The annual charges would amount to between Tls. 5,000 and Tls. 6,000. He thought Mr. Hannen's proposal unlikely to succeed. The members of a new Club would have to pay thirty or fifty taels entrance fee to start it, and it is uncertain whether it would pay. He was also of opinion that the money would be difficult to find. He thought that the best plan would be to get an expression of public opinion. If the Trustees of the Recreation Fund released the shareholders in the Club from their liability they might be accused of wrongfully dealing with the public money.

Mr. CARTER inquired when Dr. Barton's loan would be called in, to which the CHAIRMAN replied that he was unaware, but requested the Secretary to ascertain.

Mr. CARTER then proposed that the Club be closed on the 30th inst.

Mr. LITTLE thought if this were done, a number of members would leave the Club, and that it would be difficult to get them back.

Mr. CARTER's motion being unable to find a seconder fell to the ground.

Mr. HANNEN then proposed and Mr. MILLER seconded the following resolution, which was carried by a large majority :—

Res. I. That the proposal of the shareholders for keeping the club open in all its branches except the boarding department until the 31st of October, be accepted, after which date it be closed by the present proprietary.

The meeting being about to disperse, the CHAIRMAN hoped that they would not do so without expressing an opinion on Mr. Groom's proposition. Two of the parties interested were willing to carry it out and it only remained with the public to agree to it.

Dr. THIN thought it was necessary to know what was meant by the public.

Mr. BARNES thought that the silence implied consent to Mr. Groom's proposal.

Mr. ELIAS considered that the only other persons interested were the shareholders in the Recreation Fund who were not also shareholders in the Club.

Mr. GROOM said that "the public" was perhaps too wide a term, but it was difficult to find a more suitable one. He meant those concerned with the Recreation Fund, which were all who took an interest in cricket, boating or any other of the thousand and one means of recreation. He did not mean sailors or soldiers—

A voice.—Why not?

Mr. GROOM continued to say that the word "public" was therefore too sweeping, but the disposal of the Fund was always in the hands of the subscribers.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that it had been given to the public.

Mr. GROOM said not more than the Club.

The CHAIRMAN observed that the shareholders in the Club had not agreed to give up their capital.

Mr. GROOM said that neither had the shareholders in the Recreation Fund, but in both the profits were to go to the public.

The CHAIRMAN said that they could not claim control over more than the \$50.

Mr. CARTER remarked that when the Club was first started no such difficulty was thought of. He considered it would be as reasonable to ask the banks to divide their profits among the public.

Mr. HANNEN reminded the meeting that they were there as members of the Club and not as representing the public.

The CHAIRMAN said they were asked only for an opinion as members of the public.

Mr. HANNEN insisted that they were not the public. If the opinion of the public were wanted, a meeting of the public should be called.

Mr. GROOM said that no definite authority was asked for, only an expression of opinion on his proposal, and he thought that if the members of Club were willing to take over the responsibilities of the shareholders they ought at once to try and elaborate a scheme.

Mr. TATE thought the members were not likely to bind themselves to accept a liability of £15,000 a year, unless they saw figures.

Mr. KIDNER thought it extremely unadvisable for the members to take the responsibility of so large an annual payment. A nother building could be got for very much less.

Mr. LITTLE considered that it would be better not to come to any decision at the meeting. The building is to be kept open till the end of October and in the interval there will be time to get up a scheme.

The CHAIRMAN said it was for the members to show if they were likely to agree to any proposed plan. The present building is particularly well adapted for a club, and they would not have to buy furniture as they would if they started a new one. He felt sure that the general opinion would be in favor of Mr. Groom's proposal. The members would feel that they had a vested interest in the building, and would manage affairs with more spirit.

Mr. CARTER again asked when Dr. Barton's mortgage would be called in, and was told by the Chairman that the date was November 5th. Mr. Carter thought it was useless for the members to agree to any scheme, they might only be able to continue it for five days.

The following Resolution, proposed by Mr. GROOM, and seconded by Mr. FORBES, was then passed :—

Res. II. That the chairman of this meeting be requested to invite the shareholders of the club and subscribers to the Recreation Fund to confer together for the elaboration of some scheme by which the Recreation Fund can take over the Club and work it for the benefit of the members.

A lengthened discussion then took place on the subject of posting up the names of members who had not paid up, the Chairman explaining that the Committee were only carrying out the terms of the Resolution passed at the last annual meeting, and stating that it rested with the meeting to say whether leniency should be shown, but that the rule could only be altered at the annual meeting. It was finally agreed that the rule should be adhered to, it being understood that the members be first notified of the overdue amounts.

The meeting then broke up after the usual vote of thanks to the Chairman.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE M. I. Str. *Labourdonnais* with the Marseilles Mail of the 7th ulto. arrived in port on Monday morning. The following are the only telegrams of importance.

London, 17th August.—The *Official Gazette* of St. Petersburg announces the suppression of the Khirgiz rebellion. The Bishop of Winchester, (the Rev. Dr. Sumner) has resigned. 22nd. The steamer *Agamemnon* has arrived, —69 days from Shanghai. No word of the *Erl King*. 24th. A Company has been started in London to lay a light telegraph cable from Ceylon to China and Australia. The first section to be between Ceylon and Penang. Galle, August 30th. Exchange :—Banks are selling on London at 6 months' sight at 1½ per cent premium, Buying 6 months' sight at ¾ per cent discount, Buying Calcutta on demand at 1s. 11½d., Buying Hongkong on demand at 4s. 4d., Buying Shanghai on demand at 5s. 9d.

Bombay, 20th August.—*Commodore Perry*, from Shields laden with a full cargo of Coals, arrived Saturday night on fire, which had been burning for six days. —Finding it impossible to extinguish the fire, the vessel was towed across the harbour, run ashore, and scuttled.—She was burning in every part last (Sunday) night. The Steward of the ship was killed by an explosion. Calcutta, 28th August.—Exchange on London 1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11-2 8d. Exchange on China 30

days' sight Rs. 224. Opium Patna, Rs. 1248; Opium Benares, Rs. 1235, Vessel loading for China—Steamer *Arratoon Apour*. Piece Goods, quiet but unchanged. Exchange on London 1s. 11½d.

The following under date of the 29th, were received by Messrs. Reuter's Agent. The Provisional liquidator of the Albert Life Assurance Company has proposed a reconstruction upon the basis of an average reduction of 25 per cent on account of policies 50 annuitants creditors. (sic.) A Committee of influential Colonists have addressed a Circular to the colonial administrations urging them to send representations to Westminster for a conference to be held in February next for the purpose of deliberating on the relation of Colonies to Government. The Ebor Handicap has been won by "Fortuna"—In the great International Boat race Oxford beat the Harvard Crew by three boat's lengths—time occupied from Putney to Mortlake 22 minutes. The Outward London Mail of 13th August, left Suez on the evening of the 22nd. The ship "Eastern Empire" from Cardiff to Yokohama has foundered at sea, the crew have landed at the Cape.

No telegrams have been received via Kiachta since those of August 17th, which came to hand on the 11th inst. The line is said to have been injured by floods in Siberia.

No event of local importance has happened since our last issue, but a good deal of interest has been excited by the decision of the shareholders in the Shanghai Club, announced at a meeting on Tuesday, the 21st, to close the building on October 31st. A proposal was brought forward by Mr. Groom which seemed to find general favour. It was to the effect that in liquidation of the Recreation Fund loan the shareholders hand over the Club building and furniture to the members, they taking the responsibility of Dr. Barton's loan and all other claims on the shareholders, the annual payments on account of which would amount to about Tls. 6,000. We give a full report of the meeting elsewhere.

From the *Daily Press* we learn that information has been officially received to the effect that it is decided H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh will proceed to Peking, whether he is to be received there or not. Admiral Sir Henry Keppel will accompany the *Galatea* to Tientsin with the *Salamis*, and will then come down to Hongkong to meet his successor. H.M.S. *Dove* was to leave Japan without delay for Tientsin, to herald the Duke's approach. The *Daily Press* thinks it probable that this step has been decided upon with the view of not allowing the Chinese officials any loophole of excuse for refusing to receive H.R.H.; and it will remain to be seen whether, when he has actually come to the capital, they will be ill-advised enough to do so.

The programme of the Autumn Race Meeting has been issued. The Races are fixed for the 3rd, 4th, and 5th November, seven events on the first and second and six on the third day. We notice that there is to be a Stand Plate for all horses and a hurdle race on the first day, the latter of which, as being the first attempt in Shanghai at hurdle jumping for ponies, will no doubt create a great deal of interest. There is also to be the Champion Sweepstakes, a forced entry for all winners, on the third day.

The Yacht race which has excited so much interest among the sporting members of the Shanghai community came off on Monday and was in every way a success. A new boat, the *Phantom*, belonging to Captain Mackenzie, came in first, but the cup was awarded to the *Vision* as her opponent had to make an allowance for extra canvas.

We have to note the arrival of another of the P. M. S. S. Co.'s Steamers, the *Oregonian*. She is of the same class as the *New York* and *Costa Rica*, but considerably larger, and is intended for the line between Shanghai and Yokohama via the Inland Sea. She

leaves for these ports on the 28th inst. We have now ample means of communication with Japan, for which we have to thank the energy of this company and we trust that they will continue to sustain the punctuality which they have lately shown. The three steamers forming the "Shanghai line" are made "United States Mail Steamers," with the privileges pertaining thereto, under a special contract with the U. S. Government.

The *Costa Rica* on her last trip took over a thousand packages of Tea, which are to go forward by the Overland Railway to New York. These are the first Teas overland to New York.

The statement we made last week that the property held by the Commercial Bank Corporation at Shanghai had been bought by Messrs. Sassoon & Co. was somewhat incorrect. The property has not been bought by that firm on their own account but on behalf of a company, principally creditors and shareholders at home, for whom they act as agents.

The perpetrator of the robbery of Tls. 1,505 from some Japanese who were residing at the Astor House, referred in our last issue, has, we are glad to learn, been discovered. It was evident that the robbery had been effected by some one living in the house, and suspicion fell on the native servants and on a Portuguese interpreter in the employ of the Japanese. As the latter individual was about to leave the hotel to accompany his employers on board of the *Costa Rica* he was arrested, and on being searched a part of the money was found in his boxes, and the rest on his person. On being removed to the Hongque Police station he declared that he had taken poison. Dr. Macgowan was at once summoned and applied the stomach pump and some strong emetic, soon removing his interesting patient from danger. A preliminary examination has been held before H. P. Hanssen, Esq., H. M. F. M.'s Acting Consul, which has resulted in his being committed for trial before the Supreme Court at Macao. It appeared that the prisoner Da Silva induced Vice-Governor Nakusima, and others to come to Shanghai in the hope of being able to purchase here, for 7,000 Rios, a steamer for which he knew \$17,500 had been offered in Japan and not accepted. For his services Da Silva, in addition to his travelling expenses was to get 250 Rios for the trip, with 10 per cent on all purchases effected here. He had drawn up a written agreement stipulating that the Japanese were to bring to Shanghai 2,000 Rios to be paid on deposit when the steamer was purchased, in fulfilment of which they gave him in Japan paper money to the extent of 2,500 Rios which he exchanged at the Bank for \$2 232. On their arrival here, the Japanese accompanied Da Silva to the Bank and for their bill got Tls. 1,505. In the course of the next forenoon he told his employers that the arrangements for the purchase of the steamer were going on satisfactorily; the documents were all ready and only needed the seals of the English and American Consuls to make them complete, and the same afternoon, while the Japanese were out through the settlement, he returned to the Astor House and abstracted the money from the trunk in which he knew it had been deposited. The prisoner was sent to Macao in the Mail Steamer.

We give in this number the conclusion of Mr. Alabaster's account of his overland trip from Chefoo to Chinkiang. It must be remembered that the energetic action of Mr. Consul Medhurst at Yangchow and in the matter of the Wei-quan barrier outrage, has, by forcing the authorities to respect the transit passes, done away with the heavy squeezes to which Mr. Alabaster calls attention. The result, as we have on former occasions pointed out, has been an enormous increase in the quantity of foreign imports sold at Chinkiang.

We have much pleasure in giving further publicity to the following proposal to erect a Memorial to the late Mr. Acting Consul Gibson which has been forwarded to the *Daily Press*, and hope that measures will be taken to make it a general one, to be subscribed to by residents at all the ports.

"A general wish having been expressed to erect a memorial to the late Mr. John Gibson, to be subscribed for by the residents of Amoy and Formosa, marking their appreciation of the able and honorable manner in which he discharged his duties of Acting-Consul at Tai-wan-foo, during the recent disturbances, the following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as a Committee, and will be happy to receive subscriptions.—J. C. Wardlaw, F. Chomley, Geo. Phillips, John Cass, Henry Smith."

From the *News Letter* we learn that, Baron Reithofen has reached this port from the north and that he has traversed, since he left Shanghai in March, the district between Chinkiang and Chefoo, the country near Newchwang, the Korean barrier, and the great route between the Korean gate, Moukden and Peking. We hear that he is not likely to give up his work in China yet, but have not learned what will be the direction of his future explorations.

The same paper says that a well known gentleman, expectant Commissioner of Customs in Formosa, and until lately attached to the Inspectorate in Peking, as student interpreter, has been making arrangements with one or more wealthy Chinese to visit America and Europe, with the object of procuring machinery for working cotton, as well as other kinds of machinery, and securing their introduction into China, especially into Chihli. The undertaking is a private one, but it is said to have received the approval of the foreign office, and is endorsed by Inspector-General Hart, and the foreign ministers.

The *Courier* of last evening says:—

"We hear that Ting Footai is expected to arrive from Sochow to-morrow. He is en route for Hangchow, which he visits for the purpose of inspecting the Great Sea-wall which, since the days of the Taipings, has been in a partially ruinous condition. It is understood that this inspection will be followed by its repair. On his way either to or from Hangchow, Ting will visit the Kow-chung-meeon Arsenal, and review the disciplined forces at Feng-wen-shan."

From the *Daily News* we learn that letters have been received from Mr. T. T. Cooper to the 27th July, from Debrooghur, in Assam, where he is waiting the cessation of the rains to start afresh on his journey, and that he has satisfactorily established the existence of a line of communication between China and Assam, by the route he heard of and attempted to follow, from Bathang—viz. Zzyu to Sudiya. It was in attempting to follow this route that two French Missionaries were killed, a few years ago. He has also found that commercial intercourse with China, by other passes, is held by the Abors, a savage tribe to the North East of Assam. So that the theory advanced by Col. Hopkinson, at a recent meeting in England, of a convolved knot of impassable mountains, dividing Assam from China explodes.

The *China Mail* gives the following extract from "one of the leading San Francisco journals" as a sample of how the people in the States are enlightened as to affairs in China.—"There are reports of a wide-spread dissatisfaction among the Chinese against foreigners, and of a systematic combination to expel them from the country. These reports may be exaggerated, but it is certain the common people do not heartily sympathize with the liberal tendencies of the Imperial Government, and would prefer that the Christian missionaries at least should be excluded. Possibly the feel-

ing of the people against foreigners may be intensified by the accounts of outrages upon their countrymen abroad."

An amusing illustration of the dolges to which Chinese resort has occurred during the week. As the Inspector of Markets was going his usual rounds, he was importuned to purchase some fish; a largish crab was first shown to him; upon his refusing this something of the Haddock species was offered, and in proof of its freshness the gills were exhibited. They were of rather a higher color than usual, and upon examination, it was found that they had been painted, and that the fish was rotten.

The following passengers have arrived in Shanghai during the week: per *Nanxing*, from Tientsin, Mr. Timmins; per *Kiu-sha*, from Tientsin, Messrs. Yates, Hubener and Scheibler; per M. L. Str. *Labourdonnais*, Mongsgr. Guillemot, Rev. Peres Durout, Bois, Clerc, Bouchere, Degeon, Birles, Rosue, Viret, Atis, Mr. and Mrs. Paul, and Mr. Barnouri; per *Neegapatam*, from Foochow, Dr. McClay and Mr. Paselag; per *Tai-ping-nyo*, from Tientsin, Captain Nicholas.

The following have left: per *Formosa*, for Yokohama, Mr. and Mrs. Carter; per *Nanxing*, for Tientsin, Mr. and Mrs. Paul, Mrs. Tilby and child, and Mrs. Owen; for Chefoo, Mr. J. Davis; per *Chihli*, Mrs. Henderson, Lieut. Cooke, R.N., Messrs. J. A. Maitland, Wheelock, Stoddard, one priest; per *Sunda*, for Marseilles, Messrs. J. G. Weston, L. Ceogani, J. Ceogani and C. Beceani; for Southampton, Mrs. W. A. Wright; for Point de Galle, Mrs. P. A. Gerard; for Suex, Don Lorenzo Rakuz; for Hongkong, Messrs. Silver and Brazier.

CHÉFOO.—A correspondent of the *Recorder* writes:—

"The difficulty about the Chung-hai rifles, or as they are called, the Tientsin troops, and the Swatow men has been settled. They have been ordered to keep the peace, each party to pay their own costs. The troops lost one officer and six men seriously wounded, while the Swatow men had only three men wounded and they are in a fair way for recovery. The poor natives got the worst of it. The Taoutai has been kind enough to pay for medical attendance and has given the wounded men 100 each. The troops have been recalled to Tientsin and the steamer *Manchu* is chartered to take them up.

"The Austrian Frigate *Donau* left on the 12th inst. for Yokohama with the Admiral on board. All Chefoo regrets her departure, especially the ladies, who will miss her fine band and the luxuries which they so much appreciate but seldom enjoy in their exile, namely a good dance. One of our leading and much respected merchants, famous for his gallantry to the reverend ladies, aided greatly in obtaining for them this pleasure; he conveyed them on board the vessel, where they were received by the officers with the greatest courtesy. I may be allowed to say for this community that, though small, they have given the Austrian officers the most liberal reception.

"By every steamer our visitors are leaving for their homes, where they can enjoy more comforts than it has been in the power of the good folks of Chefoo to offer them, and now our settlement is beginning to resume its accustomed quietness."

TIENTSIN.—Two men concerned in the murder of Mr. Williamson have been caught.

PEKING.—The Austrian Embassy have after much delay concluded their treaty, but we much regret to hear that they were forced to agree to a clause stipulating that no Austrian Missionaries be allowed to settle in the interior. On this news the *Recorder* remarks:—"If the report has any foundation in fact, it is a most unlucky and ill-timed act on the part of the Austrians. Every aggressive mandarin will receive encouragement from this unhappy mistake, and grow more insolent to the representatives of European nations than he ever was before. The impression which our recent policy has stamped on the minds of the natives that we are feeble folk, ready to bend and bow before the puissant rule of the Prince whose realm bears the name of 'all under

heaven,' will be deepened, and politically, commercially, and morally we shall lose caste and position in the eyes of Chinese." An unexpected difficulty is also said to have cropped up towards the last. The Chinese refused to give to the Emperor of Austria the same title of "Wang-Te," which they accord to their own sovereign, but Baron von Petz very properly declined to continue negotiations on a basis so injurious to the dignity of his nation, and the Chinese finally gave in, as they no doubt intended to do from the first. It is understood that the Austrians have agreed to appoint no mercantile consuls.

The following copy has been handed to the *Daily News* of a letter written by the Envoy Extraordinary of the Austro-Hungarian Mission to Prince Kung, in presenting a collection of scientific works. H. I. Highness has, it hears, promised a present of books in return. This will probably be similar to that already given to the United States, in return for a present from Washington of various works printed at the expense of the United States Government.

Peking, 2nd September, 1869.

SIR,—Convinced of the beneficial and important influence which the college established under the auspices of your Imperial Highness will exercise on public instruction in general, and on foreign intercourse in particular, I have been directed by my Government to place at the disposal of Y. I. H. a collection of scientific works, published at the Imperial Printing establishment at Vienna. A series of these publications treat on Chinese matters, and may prove to Y. I. H. that the savants of the Austro-Hungarian Empire have dedicated themselves to the study of the literature and history of such remarkable nations as those of eastern Asia, long before the present mission was sent out.

There is, likewise, among the publications, a number of maps and charts illustrating the entire monarchy, as well as its single kingdoms and countries; for my Government thought it might interest Y. I. H. to get more minutely acquainted with the extent and the physical condition of an Empire, with which China has just entered into a treaty of friendship and commerce, intended to foster the interest of both nations. Another series of volumes embraces the scientific results of a voyage round the globe, undertaken in the years 1857-59, on board the Austrian frigate *Norara*. There are, moreover, among the publications offered, illustrated works on botany, zoology, anatomy, medicine; numismatics and archaeology; and the Austrian Government would be extremely happy, if, in presenting this literary gift to Your Imperial Highness, it should give an impulse to the foundation of an international library, accessible to all scientific men, which would not only do great credit to the Chinese Government, but might likewise become a most valuable aid to all those, who, in the capital of the Chinese Empire, occupy themselves with scientific researches and pursuits.

We take the following interesting paragraphs from the *News Letter*:—

"As a gentleman of considerable prominence in the foreign community at Peking was passing along one of the principal streets of the Tartar city, on horseback, a native with a syringe suddenly squirted a stream of water over him. The case will be reported to Sir Rutherford. Another foreigner, a missionary, recently had a brickbat sent after him by an unseen hand."

"Mr. Davis, who left the capital last summer, for a protracted tour in the interior, is successfully carrying forward his researches into the Natural History of China. It is reported here that he has discovered, in the western part of Szechuen province, a new species of lizard, of enormous size, and which is thought to be the type of the Chinese Dragon."

"Considerable interest is now excited among the Chinese relative to the approaching marriage and speedy occupation of the throne by the present Emperor, Tung-chi. Several of his wives have been selected, and next year, 1870, is definitely fixed upon for taking unto himself the first or great wife. The age of consent to marry and the legal age are the same in China, and any one on arriving at 16 years is regarded as having attained his majority, and is held personally responsible before the law. The present Emperor will attain his majority next year, and consequently become responsible for the future government of the empire. It is doubtless in view of this fact that the present regency is so reticent and non-committal, and it is perhaps well that England declines to meddle with existing treaties until the reins of government come into the hands of its present heir. It is to be hoped, however, that foreign governments will no longer be content with their existing status at the capital, but insist that the 'Son

of Heaven' shall show them the same honor that they have condescended to pay the *soi disant* Chinese Embassy."

FOOCHOW.—The Rev. S. H. Baldwin, Editor of the *Missionary Recorder*, writes with reference to the paragraph which we copied from that journal into our last number, stating that full reparation had been promised for the chapel at Lo-ngnong, and that the district Magistrate had been degraded. He says that "a number of the leading Christians at Lo-ngnong have been arrested, one on a false charge of having beaten a thief so severely as to cause his death. What charges, if any, are made against the others is not known. To give color to the charge referred to, a thief who was in a dying condition, had been brought to the door of the Christian, and persistently kept there, against remonstrances and efforts to have him removed, until he died. The Viceroy, who at first promised reparation, has, within a few days past sent an urgent despatch to the British Consul, demanding that two Christians, whose names are given, shall be given up, to be examined and punished for causing the death of the thief above mentioned, and refusing all reparation in the case of the Chapel. The Consul, Sinclair, is insisting upon the whole case being adjudicated impartially, witnesses being heard on both sides, and full reparation being made for the injury done to the Mission premises. The District Magistrate was not degraded, but simply removed; and the Secretary of the Lientenant Governor put in his place. This Secretary seems determined to carry everything against the foreigners and native Christians. The consequence of the present attitude of the officials is that the Christians throughout that district are subjected to severe persecution, being obliged in many cases to flee for their lives. The change in the Viceroy's demeanor is remarkable, as he has heretofore appeared to be friendly to foreigners, and disposed to do them justice."

CANTON.—The *China Mail* hears that the Revd. Daniel Vrooman has been appointed Interpreter to the U. S. Consulate. The new Tartar-General took over the seals of his office on the 8th. Touching the new regulations it is said that the Captain of the steamer *Albion* has got into trouble for having been piloted by a man without a regular pilot's license. Sewing machines suitable for making Chinese shoes have been all the rage in the city lately, and quite a number have been sold to the natives at good prices.

HONGKONG.—Two ruffians who took part in the murder of Mr. Holworthy have at length been discovered and are in the custody of the native authorities at Canton, who refuse to give them up, though they have shewn every willingness to punish them, and they were lying in prison under sentence of death. The first of them was discovered by the Magistrate at Kowloon with part of the watch chain in his possession, and gave information which led to the apprehension of the other. They only confessed on the application of torture, but there is no doubt entertained of the truth of their statements.

Great preparations are being made for the reception of Prince Alfred, who is expected in the colony in the first week of October. The Governor has issued a notification suggesting a general illumination. The Chinese are to be allowed out till half past twelve without night passes. It is expected that as the *Galatea* will require a refitting the Duke will remain longer than the four days originally announced. A triumphal arch is being erected on Pedder's wharf. H. R. H. will be invited to inaugurate the City Hall, and it is proposed that he should afterwards hold a public levee in the building. In the evening a ball will be given at the City Hall. The second evening is to be devoted to an inaugural performance in the new theatre, given jointly by the English and German Amateur Theatrical Societies. The third evening it is proposed to have a display of Chinese fireworks upon the Cricket Ground, and afterwards a Chinese dinner, or "chow-chow," and a Chinese "singsong," given by the Chinese community to H. R. H., is talked of.

JAPAN.—By the *Formosa*, which arrived last Saturday we have Yokohama dates to the 4th inst. H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh held a levee on the day of landing, and a large number of residents who had come late were disappointed. He had proceeded to Yedo, and was to be received by the Mikado

on the 6th. The following address, after a few introductory words, was read by Mr. Aspinwall.

To Captain, His Royal Highness

ALFRED ERNEST ALBERT,

The Duke of Edinburgh, R.N., K.G., K. T.

May it please Your Royal Highness,

We, the undersigned, British Subjects resident at Yokohama, beg to approach your Royal Highness, in order to testify our loyalty and devotion to the throne and family of our most Gracious Queen.

We feel it our happiness on the occasion of the visit of your Royal Highness to Japan, to be allowed to tender you a most hearty welcome; and beg to assure Her Majesty and your Royal Highness, that although we are a small community, settled among men of every race; in a settlement so far from our native shores, we ever cherish the deepest affection towards our beloved Queen and Her Royal Family.

We hail the arrival of the *Galata* in these waters, and heartily trust that prosperity may attend the ship and her Royal Captain throughout.

We own with gratitude, the watchful Providence which has ever guarded the life and prospered the reign of our Most Gracious Queen, and we fervently pray that God will long vouchsafe his blessings to Her Majesty and Her Royal Line.

Subscribed at Yokohama, August 1869.

To the address were nearly 200 signatures, being within half a dozen of all the known British residents. Mr. Aspinwall having handed it to an Aide de camp, H. R. Highness read his reply, which ran thus:—

Gentlemen.—I thank you sincerely for the address which you have presented to me.

In the Queen's name I acknowledge the expressions of your loyalty to Her Throne and person, and for myself, I am gratified for the kind wishes which you express for my future welfare.

I attach the more weight to your address because it comes from a body of gentlemen who form the principal link between the Empires of Japan and Great Britain; the increased favourable relations between these two countries must add very materially to the prosperity of both; and it rests, to a very great extent with you, by the energetic prosecutions of peaceful industry, to improve still more the intimacy and goodfellowship between the people of this country and of our own land. That your efforts in so good a cause may be crowned with success, is my earnest wish, a wish that is all the more sincere because I feel that your prosperity in this country must add to the well-being of both Empires.

ALFRED.

To the British Residents at Yokohama.

In Japanese politics there is nothing special to notice. The *Japan Gazette* observes:—"A significant feature of the times is, that the Parliament having voted for the surrender of all their estates, retainers and revenues by the Daimios to the Mikado,—receiving from him the honorary title of Chi-hanji in lieu of the old title of Daimio, and the allowance of one tenth of their revenues, with the relief from the support of their old retainers,—the majority of the Chi-hanjis have already left Yedo, (the parliamentary session having closed), taking with them their clansmen as of yore."

The same paper states that a wholesale series of executions has taken place at Yeddo. Enomotto has been sentenced to death, but it is considered probable his life will be spared.

Great damage was done to the country around Yokohama by the late gale. The American ship *Naples*, which had gone ashore during the gale, has been got off. The American ship *Peruvian* and British barque *Aurora Australis* were still dangerously ashore. The *Flying Scud*, which had just left for Higo, had one of her masts and her funnel blown out of her.

The *Higo News* learns that steps will soon be taken for the formation of a Masonic Lodge at that port, some of the "Brethren" having it in contemplation to petition the Grand Lodge of Scotland for a Charter for a Lodge in Kobé, to be called the "Rising Sun Lodge."

The U. S. S. *Arctostock* was sold at Yokohama for \$12,000. Among the many changes in the Asiatic squadron, and contemplated by the government, we hear it stated that the double-enders, *Monocacy* and *Ashetel* are likely to find purchasers in China.

MR. ALABASTER'S OVERLAND TRIP FROM CHEFOO TO CHINKIANG.

(Concluded from last week's issue.)

Seventy li (23 miles) further (from Chinchow) took me to the district city of Tanchên Hsien, a poverty-stricken town, much injured by rebel raids and Imperialist armies, and the last place of any importance at which I found European goods brought via Chefoo and Wei-hsien.

Up to this point I had seen neither beggar, soldier, nor Custom-house, and notwithstanding the badness of the roads, it was more profitable for the merchant to bring European goods by cart or pack-mule, or wheelbarrow, than to bring them 746 li from Chingkiang with all the advantages of water carriages to within about 160 li. The reason given was, first, the danger from local banditti in the tract of country on which I was now entering, but even more so the Keangsu squeezes, by which the difference of cost of transport was more than overbalanced; the amount of squeezes or octroi duty on shirtings brought from Chinkiang reaching over 600 cash per piece of shirtings, while the additional cost of land transport on goods from Chefoo was estimated to be not more than 300 to 400 cash.

The failure of the native cotton manufactories last year, in consequence of the presence of the rebels, makes the additional 30 or 40 cents per piece which the consumer is forced to give by the stoppage of the natural channel through which foreign manufactures should reach him, immaterial this season; as shirtings are still cheaper than native cottons; but when the cotton districts have recovered, it must have the effect of driving foreign manufactures out of the market, and is therefore worthy of attention.

I left Tanchên with an escort, civilly sent me by the magistrate, but thinking it unnecessary dismissed it, and proceeded alone to the frontiers of Kiang-nan, beyond which I understood the road was more or less dangerous, and finding the Mandarin in charge of the camp there away from home, had pushed on some ten miles further, when I was warned by a villager that it was not safe to proceed. Luckily there was a small military post close by, and with some difficulty I persuaded the officer in charge to provide me with an escort, which he was reluctant to do at first, but ultimately did on my determining to pass the night at the village, thinking the risk of losing some of his men by attack on the road less than the danger of my remaining there.

Passing the night in a fortified village, I proceeded the next day under escort to Sutsin, a district city on the Imperial Canal, poor in itself, but surrounded by a fortified suburb in which there were fine shops and a fair amount of trade.

The magistrate here received me very civilly, having met several of the officers of the various drilled corps, and insisting on confounding me with them. From Sutsin I only proceeded 50 li further by cart, the heat becoming unbearable, and travelling under escort proving both expensive and tiresome, as I felt compelled to give liberal donations, in the interest of future travellers, and I could not have the same liberty of action or move so rapidly with twenty men at my heels as while travelling alone. I therefore took boat at Yang-huachi on the 9th August, twenty-two days from Yantai, and the same evening reached the old junction of the Imperial Canal and the Yellow River—the end of the first part of my journey. On the road I had passed through cultivated country; the whole way millet, Kaohang maize and beans being found everywhere, and from Wei-hsien small quantities of cotton; at intervals I also found Indigo grown in small quantities, and either flax or ching, the North China hemp, wherever I went; tobacco, too was growing in patches near most of the villages, and east of Wei-hsien I came across very large plantations. As I got further south, ground-nuts and sweet potatoes formed a portion of the crops, but nowhere were the principal one. I also noticed a remarkably fine breed of cattle with branching horns, some 70 miles north of the Yellow River, small droves of which I met on their way northwards for the foreign market, a few reaching it southwards via Chinkiang. The disturbed state of the country from 100 miles north to 30 miles south of the Yellow River is attributable to the number of returned rebels, who, giving up their open rebellion, in the faith of Li Futai's amnesty, still find it difficult to refrain altogether from the charming pursuit of plundering; and in a bad year, joined by the starving people dependent in consequence

of the infamous roads on local production for their support, a new horde of open plunderers might at any moment arise; but the crops have fortunately this year been above the average, and with abundance of food the orderly-minded are able to repress the turbulently-minded few, and if there be a continuance of good harvests the Mandarins may again regain the power which has slipped out of their hands. As it is, I found the troops being rapidly disbanded, and the cavalry corps, a far from contemptible body, as far as I saw, being alone kept up; and should a rising take place there is little fear of the rebels being able to force their way north: every village now is surrounded by a wall of mud or stone of from ten to forty feet in height, and boasts its corps of volunteers. A march through Shantung would be a succession of sieges, and a plundering band of foragers (than which the Nienfei are little better) could not possibly exist, and if the Imperialists can hold the line of the Imperial Canal, the south is equally secure.

The remainder of my journey, that from the Yellow River to Chin-kiang, occupied but three days, and yet in that short time I saw one hundred times the number of people, and one thousand times the amount of trade, I had done in my journey through Shantung.

I reached Yang-chuang, the village on the north bank of the old Yellow River, at dark on the 9th of August, and at once found myself among a race resembling, in dress, manner, and language, those to whom I had been accustomed round Shanghai; fair complexions and loose clothes took the place of the tight-girt bronzed natives of Shantung, and rice was brought me for my evening meal instead of bread or biscuit.

Rising next morning at daylight, I started by chair to cross the river, in places existing now but in name: for although parts of the old bed are still swampy, the greater portion is cultivated, and numerous villages are scattered here and there about it; and a small canal, filled with the superabundant waters of the Imperial Canal, was the only representative of the mighty stream which once had rushed by, resistless, to the sea.

I had been told that it was seven miles to Chin-kiangpu, the depot of the place, where the Imperial Canal used to join the south bank of the river, the space between it and Yangchow being now occupied by three locks; and when I had gone about ten li, was surprised to enter what at first I thought was a town grown up half-way in the centre of the old bed; but the line of shops, inns, and houses came to no end, and I found that I was in the suburbs of Chin-kiang-pu, that had already spread thus far, and would seem to bid fair to extend, before another two years, quite to the northern bank. Through a bustling crowd I was carried six miles to the bank of the canal to select from a fleet of boats of all sizes and descriptions the one which should take me to Chin-kiang. Had I been in Shanghai, and wanted to hire a boat to go up-country, a day's notice would have been required, with all the Chinese staff to help me; but here a foreigner, perfectly alone—for my boy and baggage were following me on wheelbarrows some distance behind—the difficulty of making up my mind which boat I should select was the only impediment to be overcome: so soon as I had picked out my boat a bargain was struck in a couple of minutes, as everything was ready for a start. Never before in China had I met with such business-like promptness as I found there. I could have, had it pleased me, laid in a cargo of any sort of goods in another hour.

Chin-kiang-pu proper lies on the east bank of the canal, and is entirely a trading town; on the west bank is the district city of Tsingho. The walls of which have been built in the last four years, and which is the headquarters of the High Commissioner, charged with the supreme direction of the transport of the grain tribute.

The granaries are at present empty, but the occupation the grain transport gave in old times is more than made up for by the place being made the depot of the armies of the north, and large stores of munitions of war, filling the temples even, and hosts of officials on their way north and south occupying all available quarters. The town also has become the depot for the foreign trade with the north-west, since the communications round Hankow have been interrupted. I found long after long full of foreign goods, with purchasers from Honan busily investing.

To attempt to describe Chin-kiang-pu in the limits of a short memorandum would be impossible; the only

way to do so is to say that it appeared to me to be a purely Chinese Shanghai, of three times Shanghai's extent, a city such a Soochow was before devastated by the rebels; and it is the more wonderful that it should be so, that it has suffered cruelly, the suburbs having been twice almost utterly destroyed within the last ten years.

From Chin-kiang-pu to Chin-kiang it was a succession of trading towns and large walled cities too numerous for mention; the chief passed by me in the first day, being Pan-chatze, the head Custom-house of the Taoutao, or High Grain Commissioner, round which a considerable town has sprung up; Huai-an-fu, an extensive prefectural city, the walls of which lie for miles along the banks of the canal; Ping-chiao, a large market town, and the district city of Pao-ying.

The country here was said to be unsafe at night, and a body of supposed robbers pointed out to me on the banks of the canal in the dusk of the evening; but the stream of passengers to and fro in the day time prevents the danger of being attacked so long as sun is up.

The second day, the Kaoyu Lake, on the west bank, was separated from the canal by the embankment; only the country on the east lay some 20 feet below the canal's level,—so low, indeed, that the walls of Kaoyu-chow, a subprefecture of considerable extent, are not visible on the northern side. This lake, called by different names, is an immense sheet of water, declared by the boatmen to be 500 li (over 100 miles) across, and is the source of considerable danger to the populous and highly cultivated tract lying to the east of the canal, as its waves which, in strong north-west winds, rise with considerable violence, are gradually destroying the embankment on the west side of the canal, and will soon be prevented from inundating the country only by that on the east. Indeed, in places already, the west bank has given way, and the lives and fortunes of hundreds of thousands, if not millions, depend on the east bank alone; but although the peril is recognized, and the east bank is carefully watched, no funds seem to be forthcoming for the necessary works. In a few years the remains of the west bank will cease even to act as an effective breakwater, and some weak point of the east bank giving way, the country will be inundated, and the remnants of the people, driven by starvation, will, as a new band of rebels, carry devastation, into the other portions of the province.

Nor, unless the Chinese Government seek foreign aid, is there any remedy; the repair of the broken down embankment is a work which not only taxes their engineering ignorance to the extent of its weakness, but is one they have no funds or probability of funds to carry out. If, indeed, they should seek our assistance in time, it appeared to me that, with foreign appliances, there would be no great difficulty in the undertaking, and even that it would be a profitable investment for foreign capital if the Chinese would concede the embankment as a line of railway; for in no part of China have I seen a line promising so extensive a traffic in passengers and goods or one the cost of original construction and maintenance of which would be less. It is true that the lekin taxes, the inland squeezes, the octroi duties, of which the canal is so profitable a source, would fall before the railway; but the Chinese Government would save the expense of the maintenance of the embankment, no graves, houses or Fung shui would be interfered with, no traffic interrupted, and a great peril would be averted. Passing the more or less important towns, Chi shui, Chu-tse-ze, Ma-feng-tseun, Li-tsin, Sao-pu, and the city of Kaoyu, and numerous smaller villages, I, on the morning of the third day, reached Yangchow, the salt city of China, celebrated for its wealth, luxury, and turbulence, three times sacked by the rebels, and still considered by foreigners one of the finest, accessible towns.

A short distance about the city, fortunately, at the narrow portion of the lake, and where the level of the water is less above the surrounding country, the bank on both sides of the canal is broken down, and the country on the east side inundated; but although three years have elapsed since the bank gave way, no steps have been taken to repair it, and what otherwise would be a smiling plain still remains a swampy lake; while the rush of water across the canal forms a dangerous impediment to navigation. As I neared Yangchow, the fleet of boats passing increased, and the canal round the city was so full of junks (those of large burthen being able to come up) that it was difficult to pass; and on all sides you saw signs of returning prosperity

in the large hongs rising in the midst of blocks of ruins and the busy activity of builders.

Entering the town I found a certain sign of wealth in a long line of curiosity shops, in one of which I was shown some very handsome diamond ornaments; but, like Chin-kian-pu, it is hopeless to attempt to describe the town. It is the head-quarters of the salt trade of the country supplied by the Yang-tze, the Imperial Canal, and the Yellow River; and the manufacture of sweetmeats and preserves, for which it is celebrated, would still give it importance if the salt trade were removed. I found the people more ill-disposed than anywhere I had yet visited, and was called "yang-kuei-tze," or foreign devil, in the most offensive sense. From my start I had always been called a devil, but rarely hitherto as an insult; it is a common term for foreigners, and I was several times, on my way, even spoken of by people seeking my aid under the impression that I was a doctor, as "his Excellency the Devil" ("Kuei-tzè to jên"); but at Yangchow the people seemed to mean it as an insult, and more than one stone was thrown at me by the following crowd as I wandered through the streets. A foreign Mission has, however, settled there, and it is to be hoped Mr. Taylor and his companions will be able to impress their hearers with better feelings towards foreigners; they will find no difficulty in finding a congregation, for ascending a mound in an open space, to gain a view of the city, a crowd of several thousands came rushing towards me, and I had some difficulty in getting quietly away from them.

This was the only missionary station I had come across on my journey, although many places seemed adopted for mission work. I had brought a supply of books with me, and always found them gratefully received when, in return for some slight service, I presented one; although in one place in Shantung I heard Christianity spoken of as a senseless profession, I in all other places, found it spoken of as an excellent religion, leading men to do good.

From Yangchow to the entrance of the Yangtze, the creek was full of junks and revenue cutters, busily boarding the passing craft. My flag, however, on which my name and titles were inscribed, procured me the exemption from stoppage; and I arrived at the Yangtze and Chinkiang without having once been required to show my pass, notwithstanding the innumerable barriers I had passed on the line of the canal.

These barriers form a noticeable feature on the canal; at nearly every village there is either an examining or other station, and I passed in three days over thirty; but so far as I could learn, and my information was confirmed on arrival at Chinkiang, foreign goods pay and are examined only at seven in the Yangtze and the Yellow River. These are Kwachow, where the Governor-General levies a duty of 120 cash (6d.) per piece on shirtings, and a proportionate levy on other goods; Yangchow, where 60 cash (3d.) is taken by the Taotae of Chinkiang; Sao fu, where the Commissioner for the Grain Tribute collects 40 cash (2d.); and Ma-fung, Kao-yu, Pao-ying, and Hwaekuan, at each of which he exacts 50 cash or 2½d. more, making in all an amount of 420 cash or 10 per cent. of the price I found ruling at Chin-kian-pu.

Were the Treaty honestly carried out by the mandarins, these squeezes would be an advantage to the foreign merchant, who, carrying his goods up-country under a transit certificate, would be at an advantage as regards the native trader; but, as it is, goods sent up in this manner are so continually subject to detention that the Treaty advantage is rendered almost nugatory, and must continue so unless the foreigner be prepared to accompany his goods himself, for, with native agents, there will always either be ground for the action of the mandarins, or at least an impossibility of disproving the plausible excuses they always have at their command.

The crops along the whole of this part of my journey consisted entirely of rice, and from the pagodas I ascended on my way I could see nothing but fields and fields of paddy. Watered by the sluices of the canal, the crops are here independent of droughts, and is fitted to be, as it is, the granary of the Government.

Chin-kian I found recovering as a mart of Chinese trade, land once more valuable, and streets of houses rapidly rising and taking the place of the brick mounds which distinguished it when I last saw it; but the business was, as before, chiefly in native

hands, and but for the intelligence of the representative of British commerce there, would be entirely so;—so strong is the Chinese pressure, official as well as private, brought to bear upon him.

C. ALABASTER.

THE CHEFOO HOT SPRINGS.

(From the Shanghai Recorder.)

THERE are two hot water springs in the district around Chefoo one called the *Hai-shan-tang*, which so far as I could make out, is in a Sou'westerly direction—the other the **湯泉龍** *Lung Suing Tang* (or Fountain of Dragon's Broth) to the South Eastward from Yentai—and distant 110 le. The former is that most patronized by foreigners, though why, I have not been well able to decide, for, in the first place it is nearly twice as far off, and, secondly the power of the water is spoken of as greatly less than the nearer Spring—I elected therefore for the latter, and was rejoiced to find that it was possible to get to within 25 le of it by water. Heaven forbid, however, that I should recommend any one to attempt the water journey until more is known of the means to reach the place after landing. We, that is self and an old Chefoo resident, attempted it, and these were our experiences. We start in my companion's small sailing boat at dead low water, thinking that we could have an easy sail during the night and land in the morning at a point beyond the East entrance of *Lung-moon* to which we had sent the *Shan-zes* or mule litters to wait for us. The stupid lowdah, however, fell asleep, and the consequence was that, about midnight we found ourselves hard and fast on a sand bank—or rather we were fairly hugging it;—so that as the tide went out we were careered over gunwale under About 3 a.m. it came on to blow from N. E. with rain, the breakers rolling in, threatening to break us up with their jerk and sending the spray over us in clouds. I never spent a more uncomfortable night—every thing soaking—and ardently prayed for daylight. The Lighthouse bore due north from us—the island we should have passed being on our port bow or forward of beam. At last, with daylight, the tide began to make, and setting sail we forged over the bar and into deeper water, where we anchored in about 5 feet. By noon again we were dug around for miles, and there was only one small channel that we could see by which, at high water, lightened of all her ballast, it was possible the vessel could get out of her position and to sea again. We then sent the boy ashore for coolies to transport the baggage to a Temple looking building on a hill or gradual ascent, a hundred feet or so high, distant 2 or 3 miles, and we trudged away. As for the mule litters nothing could be heard of them nor could we get any, we were told, until we reached *Nau-hai-chow*, a walled city in a South westerly direction distant 10 le.

The place at which we stopped was part temple, part farm house;—the holy part of the building, called the **廟申海** *Hais-hin-miaou*, the Temple of the Sea God, built in the reign of Ka-hing (11th year) being used as a study by some half a dozen strapping lads, who said their clans were called *Tching* and *Wong* 王

—a paper on the facade of the building that one of the Wongs had already taken literary honours, and a pole in front adding to the testimony of their worth as scholars. We were treated with every civility here, and readily allotted the north room of a compound adjoining the holy of holies, and wherein I pitched my bed on two trussels, topped with unhung doors, close to the doorway. After a rest of an hour, and the sun was going down, the air felt so cool that I got out the Thermometer and found it 68 of Fahrenheit. The ground here (the Temple has a high mound barricade around it covering several acres) is cultivated with Kidney Beans in flower, Sweet Potatoes, Millet and Maize. The soil is much like that of Hongkong—decayed granite of a reddish colour—a high hill opposite what I take to be the island forming the *Lung-moon*, they called *Yen-tun*—the island is *Yang-mow*. We found no mosquitoes here and for a quiet resting place, in summer none could be better—a high mountain further down the coast they called *Hai-shan* and underneath it seems to be a pretty large town. This being harvest time the people were busy shaking out and rolling with a small stone tended by a donkey. Leaving the Temple at a little after 10 a.m. (we waited till that hour to see what progress our straggled craft

made and saw her fairly started) it took us till high noon to reach 洲海甯 *Nang-hai-chow* at its north gate (call *Paou-men* 寶門). But that was owing to my inability to walk fast (riding the donkey provided being almost an impossibility). The walls of this city are high, and there is a fine moat around it now crossed by a granite slabbed bridge. Inside too this wall is perpendicular with a causeway of ten feet on top, though this I could not get on to, owing to the gates leading up being locked—said wall being stuccoed inside and most durably built of granite. In short of all the many cities I have visited in China, both before and since the late Taiping troubles desolated so many of them, this Ninghai is in the best condition of any I ever saw. The rebels, I was afterwards told, found it altogether too much for them, and raised the siege which they began at it. Within the walls the ground, as usual is much given to agriculture. The main streets are wide—that from west to east in particular—50 feet at least, though available for carriages to 15 feet only, numerous *pallus* (honorary portals) being planted across it, leaving, say, 9 feet pathways—and 15 feet centres—the rest being wasted in sides and blocks. I looked anxiously about for European wares,—but, saving lucifer matches and a few pieces of chintzes and grey and white long cloths and Turkey reds, could see nothing. The principal shops are those of dealers in porcelain, fans and lacker ware—nothing very superior of their kinds—Raw Cotton in bags too, as packed in Shanghai most likely, was to be seen in some quantity—and I noticed several bales of Silk worm cocoons packed for despatch. All the houses and shops are solidly built of stone and brick—such building work in fact as I never saw in China, for Chinese to live in, before, the granite facings being beautifully trimmed. Fruit in quantity could be got cheap—a large bunch of grapes for 10 cash—Peaches, Apples and Pears in profusion. Hair Ornaments of white copper, silver washed, for sale on stalls at East gate are very cheap. I bought what they call an *Ee-wak* (Ear and Tooth pick) with blue ornamentation for a mace (in Shanghai it would cost two). Seeing little bird cages I thought there might be birds about. The cages, however, are for green crickets or grass hoppers, who chirp, if put in in couples, and seem to afford much pleasure to the natives. The sign-names of the shops are quite identical with those we meet in other parts of the the Empire—and I visited the firms of *Tah-cheong*, *Le-yuee*, *Chen-chee*, &c. Medicine shops are plentiful to—one, displaying the name of the *Tah-shang-tong*, also stated that the *médecin* was a Kiangsi man. Excepting ironmongery, I saw no manufactory of any kind. Tea houses are plentiful. Pork and mutton ditto. The latter sells for a mace a catty, but only 920 cash can be got for a Mexican (at Yentai it is 1200). There are a few Temples, but they are either used as schools or closed.

After a fair rest and a shave we tried for *Zhan-zee*, but were told that they wanted 3000 cash each to go to the springs, which the attendant thought was such an imposition that he suggested I should try whether the Chief Magistrate could not help us to cheaper, and send him my passport. This I did and was told to wait till 2 p.m. when two should be ready at 2000 cash each. Taking a walk round I thought it would be no harm to look the magnate up. But he wouldn't show—though his deputies were civil, gave tea, &c., and told me the chief's name was 孫 *Sin*, or *Sin-chew-tai* (Chew-tai-ating the name of his office). His Yamen is very old, and all I could see going on was cash counting in the tribute office, which we see on the right hand (going out of all small Yamens). At about 4 p.m. everything was ready for a start, and we went;—though the *Zhan-zee* were hardly large enough to hold all our baggage and ourselves also, and here I may as well attempt to describe the vehicle passing under the name *Zhan-zee*, perhaps the most original kind of carriage now extant. The body say 6 feet long is formed of three sets of double knees like a boat frame, a triangle with the apex or rather frustum of such downward—the bottom, a foot wide, being a frame of wood only. Crossing the front and rear of these knees, or say *rees* are rough sticks an inch and a half thick, lashed tight with line. Then, the frame of body being so formed, poles are lashed

each side, say 15 feet long. Stout 4 inch spars, such as would be used for scaffolding in building purposes, the very sight of them implying weight and solidity. Then, over the body is a bent bamboo hood, matted, Pickford van fashion, and with no look out. To ride comfortable in these, any quantity of bedding has to be put in, or for that matter boxes or bags as I had below, then mat, two coats and a blanket with two pillows. All in all it was a nice bed enough when once reclined in. Now for the mules who carry this, one being placed between the poles behind, one in front. On their backs, well padded, is a huge saddle tree, apart from carriage and saddle being a trussel, two and a half feet high, so constructed that when a *Zhan-zee* is not in use the poles rest on it. When progress is the order, the trussel is lifted on to the mule's saddle and the chair, which it really is, is placed on it, and so rest without any kind of "fix in." The muleteers have little occasion to beat the animals—Heigh!—wo!—and off they go, and go cheerily—Poor mules the seem to have but poor feeding; dried millet stalks chopped being all I saw them grinding at, varied with a little grass.

It appears that if we had not come y water we should have skirted *Ning-hai's* walls to get to the springs. So that though we have suffered shipwreck, and many troubles by land and water, still we have been spared 70 le of what I term bowel jerking in the *Zhan zees*. This to a weak corpulent man would be very trying, and he would have to sit up with his legs dangling under the mule's heels. Nor could a man suffering from any weakness of bowels stand the motion long. To strong, hale, lusty fellows the fore and aft spring is positively agreeable, and when I speak thus I do it on the testimony of several of my friends as well as on my own.

It was nearly five as we passed though the East gate and crossed the moat or rather dry water bed—then steady on east as I judged by the sun's shadow, till we got more into the open country and faced some mountains among which I was told we should find the springs. Find among them!—Not exactly. For about 15 le the road was good, I almost began to think it would be possible to put an omnibus on the line—for there are no running streams those, great bugbears to locomotion, except when it rains, and these so called roads will hardly hear the name. Water, indeed, as I had heard, is scarce in these regions—the fault perhaps of so little timber growth. It was only after several monitions from the guide to sit more on this side or on that that I got into a proper equilibrium, and as the other affair was better muled (my companion preferring walking) I lit him and his attendant (about as an unmitigated, cheating rascal in my opinion as ever lived) to go ahead till we reached the base of said mountains, and I saw that there was another water course leading to the sea. After that we commenced ascending and ascending though a pass, winding northerly, till we got to a pretty fair height, and I began to see that though my companion might have been, as he said he had, several times to the springs he must have been asleep on the travel, for he remembered precious little about the route. So I begged him to stop as soon as he could for the night, and then enjoy the rest of the travel by sun light. But no—nothing of the kind—on we were bound to go, and we went, through scenery which, from description, I should be inclined to say is Tyrolean. Precipices on one side of road cut through solid granite. Unfortunately we had only starlight to enjoy it in, and when we got to near the top and I could see a gate way in the pass I readily assented to the muleter's request to get out and walk—and what a walk!—Deary, deary me—how my poor diseased feet suffered on the hard steep down road. Even my foremost mule (a young one in harness we found) could not keep his legs and went sprawling. Accidents of this kind, however, would hardly disarrange the sitter for the trussel I before spoke of brings the vehicle up, and the animal goes free. Re-settling the brutes we went on again. But it was no use, and we had to take him out altogether and borrow from a road side chalet (where I wanted to stay, for they said we had still 10 li to go) another mule, at an expense, as I afterwards learned, of 300 cash. At last we got to the bottom of the mountain, and I got in to the coach again, and so remained, thoroughly tired out, till we reached the village of *Lao-in-lun* as it is called in short. Well, said I, if this is the shortest way to Sulphur Springs, whatever can be the longer,—a problem which, be-

fore I die, it is possible I may solve. No doubt but it must be terrific—one gentleman at Yentai to whom I spoke of going saying he would not attempt it again for \$50, and all expenses paid.

Unfortunately the night of our arrival was the eve of a market day, and the best hotel in the place, the 店和永 *Ying-wo-tun*, was full. Thinking there was no other caravanserai in the place, I began to fear we should have to camp out. But not so—a little nearer to the Springs stands the hostelry called *Ying shing tien*, where it was found we could have a den to lie down in and get some food cooked.

The place assigned to us to lie on is what they call a *Kong*, a species of barrack bed built on an oven, which they put fires into, and so make as hot as may be desirable. This on cold weather will be agreeable enough—now such fires are unnecessary. As the widows of the room were in a dilapidated state of paper-ism, the wind from the S.W. came in rather cold during the night, the thermometer at daylight showing 67 of Fahrenheit. I was not long in finding my way to the spring or walled in well, which is situated at the entrance of a long street lined with houses and shops—the village itself having, I should think, fully 250 houses, if not more, some of them built in blocks of a dozen, and so strongly walled, that they could resist a small siege. The well, as I shall now call it, in free to all, and at or before daylight and on to 8 or 9 it seems to be pretty well made use of. Three times now I have found half a dozen in it. The compound in which it stands is about 30 feet square, with a wall 7 feet high and only one entrance on the East, a pathway inside 7 feet wide having on one side a broad stone seat and on the other four granite pillars as high as tables, to put clothes on I concluded. The well itself is about 8 feet square and entered by descending two deep steps, the water then being over the knees or partly up the thighs. The water has an unpleasant smell. I hardly know what to liken it to. I have smelt rain water in Shanghai which thrown from a foul roof, after lying a week has turned black, and of somewhat similar scent. I think boiled white of eggs have some such flavour. As I write, I smell and taste some from a bottle I filled about one o'clock this morning, hours after the well will have been undisturbed, and I was able take it from the bottom just as it sprang through an interstice. The smell is not sulphury—it is a nastier smell, and the flavour, as I say, like rotten eggs. I have tried the temperature thrice—twice it was 118—once 116 of Fahrenheit. This is a little too hot for comfort, and made my legs and toes terribly sore—the affected parts drying up and turning white. To console me, one Chinese who saw my toes said that in two or three days the nails would grow—that he had seen others as bad.—We shall see. It is unpleasant, however, to have to go down to the well and find dirty Chinese in it, and I yesterday initiated a system of having a couple of deep buckets full brought at the rate of 15 or 20 cash a bucket. The temperature was a little less than in the well—just agreeable, say 112°—it is soft to wash in, and I found yellow soap give quite a lather. The sand at the bottom of the well between the pavement slabs, is black—or rather blackened marble dust—and there is a black tinge or cream on the surface of the water which, when in bottle, is transparent—this of these springs being much stronger in taste and scent than what I saw brought to Yentai from the *I-sing-tun* well. From what I see of the speed of the ripple in a small ditch made to carry off the superfluous water, the quantity sent off and discharged will be little less than a quart a minute, say from 10 to 15 gallons an hour—and as the well holds perhaps 150 gallons, it will thus be replenished on the average of twice a day. There is only one place where the bubble is strong, viz immediately in front of the right lintel at the entrance. I have not tried, but I fancy the hole which I feel there with my foot, goes down a pretty long depth. (Afterwards probed to 2 feet only). Within the compound spoken of, a nice little roofed pavilion has been constructed over the well, so that one can go in any altitude of the sun. Over the exterior arch way is a small

marble tablet with the characters 泉龍 *Tung-sien*, Dragon's fountain. And there is another tablet on which characters are cut, but these will only show out by inking in, which I have neither time nor appliances for. As to what are the component parts of the water, more anon, when a bottle I intend to take away is ana-

lyzed. It seems doubtful whether sulphur or iron or other ingredient predominates. As at the much hotter springs of *Yang-mah* in the Heang-shun district, Kwangtung, cultivation of maize and sweet potatoes goes on up to the well side, and I took from the stream a specimen of a long silk looking fibre which seemed to grow in it. A well of water at a short distance from the "bubbling" showed at daylight a temperature of 76. The air in our den being 68. The taste of this fresh water was, say "tasteless" which is the best of all aqueous flavours. I do not know that I can say more of these springs, the benefit of using which is said to be very great, and which I hope to realize. No doubt, but if a foreigner could get a lease of the place (free to all at certain hours of the day) and there were an easier method of getting to them, a fortune might be made by accommodating visitors in the summer time, or say from the beginning of May to the end of October, half a year of disagreeable heat in the south, but here cool and invigorating. The first thing such a lessee would do would be to insist on the native visitors going outside the compound for purposes of nature, the stench which now prevades the place being to foreigners almost unendurable. Bad though this be though it will be borne by those who, like myself, want relief from an otherwise apparently incurable disease, and for the information of such I will now proceed to tell what can be obtained here in the eating and drinking way. Tea, sugar, cheese, butter, candles, &c, beer, wine or spirits and a ham or sardines had better be brought, and biscuit for those whose stomachs will not carry the bread they make here. This is of two kind, broiled and baked like muffins—or fried in pancake. The natives seem to live on wheaten food—I see no rice about. They have millet cakes too, very clammy to the teeth though sweet in flavour. The muffins, 6 cash, each called *kwa-sha*, if cut in slices like finger rusks and toasted on a charcoal fire, with or without butter, eat nice. A hungry man would get over 10 of these a day perhaps, say two penny worth.

SWEET POTATOES.—I could not buy, but no one stopped my picking up as many as I wanted on the hills in rear of village, and where they grow on a soil much resembling that sterile yellow decomposed granite kind to be found on the tops of Hongkong hills and along the coast.

EGGS.—Plentiful at 6 cash each—perhaps cheaper.

FOWLS.—Plentiful at 2½ mace for a good sized one. But they can be got ready roasted as exposed for sale in the taverns.

BEEF.—I saw a nice roasting piece and tried to buy a steak, but the man would not sell.

MUTTON.—Can be got. I don't know price.

PORK.—None seen—nor a pig about. To speak correctly—only a few to be seen.

MOORFOWL.—I got a fine one yesterday for 110 cash.

GRAPES AND PEARS.—Plentiful and cheap.

BEER.—Seeing our attendant drinking what he said was beer, I ordered a bottle, and found it excellent. Price for about half a pint, 30 cash. This is made I found by steeping rape seed in water and letting it lie till it ferments, when it is strained of into jars. I do not think they put anything in it, though it tastes both of vinegar and treacle—the sourer being the older brew perhaps. In the course of the day I had had many as three of these bottles, say a pint and a half in all, and thought it did not intoxicate so much as English ale would, it gave a pleasant glow to the system, and something of an appetite for substantial. I have no doubt but, qualified with hops, it would keep if corked up. The people call it 酒黃

Hwang-chien, yellow wine. After a day or two's keeping they convert it into vinegar, of really strong acidity. By the term bottle I do not mean a glass utensil. The bottles here are made of lead—the concave in the bottom being half up the height—the side of same being pierced with one inch holes, so that by a small fire or flame of lamp underneath the liquor inside can be kept or made hot. Their Tea kettles are similarly pierced through the bottoms, and if those in the west who invented tubular boilers for getting

食伙 These are the characters for this article, in the sale of which boys are seen from before the stars have done blinking till they peep out again, and after that. They are very digestible I find, and delicious fresh from the oven.

water hot quick think the idea was original, it was an evident error. The Chinese have had these blue bottom kettles time out of mind.

CHARCOAL.—Cheap and good. Enough to gritt my noorfowl cost 6 cash only.

LAMP-OIL.—Procurable, but I don't know at what rate. From the chariness of the landlord to keep my night light trimmed, I fancy it high priced and imported.

MANUFACTURES.—Cotton cloth is the only article worked up that I have seen.

IRONMONGERY.—Itinerant blacksmiths repair and make hoes, &c. in the streets, and use on their forges dull looking small coal mixed with charcoal.

MARKETS.—The first day of the month seems to be market or fair day and then every sixth day—the number of mules coming into the taverns for feeds being great. Thinking every day was alike I did not notice what they had chiefly for sale; though some wags attracted my attention filled with silkworm cocoons. Cotton is imported.

FISH.—I bought some salt, dry, cheap. Fresh fish cooked in quantity, is exposed for sale in the taverns.

INHABITANTS.—Seem to be a quiet race—and great gamblers. Night after night they are found sitting up at cards, and smoking.

SHOPS.—Have very little for sale—not a single article of European make. I wanted to buy a lock, but no shop had none, and another only one brass far too arge for my purpose. There is a large Pawn shop here, a fine building kept by the firm of 協泰 (Heep-tah) and as a matter of fun I asked the manager if he would give me an advance on a Ten Taels note of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. It was pretty clear, however, that he could not comprehend it, and declined the pledge. From the way in which he and his partners handled the flimsy I do not think they ever saw a foreign note before.

EXCHANGE.—for a good Mexican is 1,000 fairly good cash, at first however they only offered \$20. Half dollars and quarters will not pass.

MULES AND DONKEYS.—The number of these is legion. The price asked by day is 500 cash for a foreigner to ride.

LANGUAGE.—Is different from Shanghai and nearer Mandarin—*Dungdeen* for cash, *Mah* for buy, *Shee*, water—*Tchal*, tea, &c are phrases unknown—*Tchin* and *Mai*, *Sui* and *Chas* in Kwangtung, are substituted but I have not been here long enough to notice much in this way. †

TEMPLES.—I notice, two small ones both closed. One at the entrance near the well is dedicated to 帝上天元—the most holy (precious) Lord God (of heaven) a small closed shrine by the side of the entrance being devoted to the three precious Buddhas.

SCHOOLS.—I see none, though there is a fine building here on which is inscribed over the door way in gilt characters on a blue ground, that “of the Ninghai ‘chow (or district) Wong had carried highest literary ‘honours.” ‡ On entering I found only young girls

† It will be remembered that the French were at Chefoo or a long time after the war ended, and I was amused at hearing my water carrier when asking how much I was going to give him say—“*Chika sui combien?* (This water how much?)”

‡ Seeing two very substantial houses with handsome portals I entered one of them and found it to be the family residence of a rich man of the name of *Tcheang*, a graduate of the rank of *Sui tsai*. He treated me very respectfully though at once moved me away from the vicinity of his domestic joys (handsome women) and on my asking him where it was they were praying, he led me into a room where I found his four sons, grown up young men, reciting their lessons. Their voices sounded so deep that I mistook them for priests at devotions, and here I met the dential *Wong*, the scholar mentioned, who is coaching them for the literary examinations, a hale man of 40 but wearing a beard for all the world like a Mahomedan's. Indeed I could not help asking him if he were a disciple of the *Hwai hwa kiaou*. The place, although for 200 feet deep and fifty or sixty wide, enclosed with a lofty stone wall, excluding all air but what comes down, was beautifully cool, and they plucked me some small apples from the little garden outside the school room just like English in flavour. I afterwards found that a school for little boys was opened occasionally in the temple spoken of. The most quiet of the hotels here is the 館豐裕 *Hwai Jung*

uang, opposite the first cross street.

in the compound, shelling dried beans—and they very soon vanished into the house and closed the doors.

WOOD.—They burn fir tops and branches at their fires in the taverns. I noticed a peculiar red or magenta colored wood in lengths like fire wood, which they called *Shū mok*, and sold for 10 cash a piece. (It is dying wood I think.)

HONORARY PORTALS (Palens).—These are in some of the back streets and very old. By the way one *Fok chong* 昌 sign board in a shop carried the announcement that it was established in *Kien lung's* reign (1736 to 1796) 酉巳 cyclic year.

STONE.—A good deal of granite lay about—but it seems to split very irregularly. Hills of it are close by.

VOLCANOES.—When I went to the well early this morning, before daylight, a man drew my attention to the fire of one in the very centre of the confluence of mountains—say south by west from the sea, distant 12 miles and by daylight I fancy I see smoke.

Some of the hills are cultivated to the top and resemble those of Japan.

GRAVE STONES.—hereabout, are two and three feet high, wide and thick as English, and made in some cases of white marble. They all, or those I've seen, carry the heading of 清皇 *Huang tching* in large characters.

COURIERS.—These can be got to go to Yentai and back for 1,000 cash. We sent one on Monday at 8 a.m. and he returned Wednesday at noon.

ZHAN-ZEES.—These can be got here, at I suppose the same price as at Yentai, viz \$2½ for the trip and 75 cents a day for detention.

BARBERS.—Shave well for 30 cash.

Before closing I would suggest to any party who may wish to stay at these springs a few days that they had better try for quarters at a Temple on the last hill before the village is reached. It is called the

廟嵐松 *Soony lam miaou*, and had no priests in residence when I visited it. The party in charge said his family name was 苗 *Mow*, and he is very civil.

Three or four foreigners could find quite comfortable quarters—the walk to the wells, about half for three quarters of a mile principally down hill and over the sand, being a pleasant refresher before breakfast. At the base of the hill is a very ancient one arched bridge called the

橋石松 *Sung shih kiaou* (Fire Stone Bridge) as written in large characters on a marble upright adjacent. The temple itself is dedicated to *Kwanti* (God of War and Mayor of Heaven) and contains some excellent sculptured images of horses and their riders on foot. There is a painting in rear of the altar piece too of genii making merry—the most exquisite work of native art I have seen for long, and well worth copying by anyone having time.

PRINCE ALFRED AND THE EMPEROR OF CHINA. (Shanghai Recorder.)

Much has been written about the refusal of the Chinese authorities at Peking to receive the Duke of Edinburgh in a proper spirit, and much well merited obloquy has been thrown on the native Government for their action in this matter. A reason which, however unsatisfactory, we believe to be partly founded on truth, has been suggested for the action of the Chinese, and that is that they are really ashamed to let the eyes of a foreigner behold the miserable state of poverty and wretchedness to which the dynasty has sunk, and which cannot afford to keep the palaces in even decent repair, nor produce a troop of soldiers or retainers to welcome a royal visitor. It is said that the reports brought back from Europe by the two expeditions sent there in the persons of Pin and Mr. Burlingame and his associated envoys have at least had the effect of rendering the Chinese thoroughly ashamed of the state of their Imperial palaces, and the paltry attempts at splendour which surround the decaying Court of Peking. If this be true the expeditions have at least effected one success, for the first necessary before inducing a man to advance is evidently the persuading him that he is in a position behind his neighbours, and in this view, if it be true that the notion of shame has at all entered into the heads of the advisers of the throne, we may take credit for having done much to upset the worst feature of the Chinese character, namely its hopeless pride. We however fear that this is too much to expect from a nation rendered wilful by long continued isolation from all improving influences.

Whether or not this be the case it is nevertheless the fact that the condition of the Imperial residences at Peking and elsewhere well mark the decaying power of the whole empire. Since the destruction of the Yuen Ming Yuen no attempt has been made to effect a restoration, but the whole places lie in the same state of disorder as when it was evacuated by the English and French troops. The Imperial Palace within the city, where some care might be expected, is rapidly falling to ruin; grass shoots up everywhere through the deserted courts, the pavements, broken and disordered by the neglected vegetation, are allowed to go to ruin, while the timbers deprived of their lacquer are fast becoming rotten; even the retainers of the palace, whose duty it is to look after its preservation, are left unpaid, and huddle about at will through the disordered halls. The whole place is in fact an enlarged copy of a yamen in a provincial city, the hand of decay is on it, and the present degenerate race take no thought of improvement. Even at Jehol, where the young Emperor has been residing, the state of affairs is little better, the Imperial grounds for want of care are allowed to run wild, while the palace is, we believe, little better than that at Peking.

Amidst all this decay the young Emperor, carefully secluded from any intercourse with the outer world, which might have a tendency to enlarge his intellect, is compelled to spend his early life, day after day and hour after hour, witnessing the same monotonous scenes, varied now and then by the teachings of his preceptor, one of the worst of the old exclusive school. The precepts of Confucius and Mencius emasculated by the glosses of the so called philosophers of the 13th century, Chu-hi and his followers, form the daily round of his studies, while no opportunity is afforded him for that most useful study of princes, a knowledge of men. As if this were not enough to complete the ruin of his mind and body, already his guardians have been choosing concubines to still further carry on the work of demoralization. This wretched boy in his fifteenth year, deprived of wholesome stimulents for his mind and body has presented to him every opportunity for debauchery. Here alone, he is his own master, and in these pleasures he probably has the inherited instincts of his father and grandfather. Instances have happened in history where a youth brought up in this manner has contrived to shake off the fetters of his early education, but they are so rare that we almost consider that in this case the exceptions may be taken as proving the rule.

Such are the palaces and such the prince that His Royal Highness would have the opportunity of studying at Peking. The lesson would probably do him good by the contrast afforded to his own education, as possibly it might tend to rouse the latent energies of the present occupant of the throne at Peking. It is not likely, however, that his present advisers would care for this; a feeble, debauched prince, willing to spend his useless days in the confinement of his ruined palace is more in accordance with the wishes of the present Regency. To insist on an interview would probably be the greatest kindness we could bestow on the young Emperor, but we can scarcely unless we wish to place ourselves in an inferior position really consider the present refusal of the Regency to be an insult to ourselves; rather are we disposed to look upon it as an unwilling testimony to the superiority of our civilization.

COMMERCIAL.

SHANGHAI, Friday Evening, September 24th, 1869.

IMPORTS.—*Shirtings*: During the week a fair business has been done at previous rates, some fairly large lines having been put through. The news of a considerable rise in Tientsin bought by the "Ta-pang Nyo" to-day, has caused a good deal of excitement in these goods and also in Drills, the former going up 2 a 3 candareens at a jump; what the price will be to-morrow is uncertain as the Chinese are now buying freely. Owing to the excited state of the market, it is almost impossible to give correct quotations to-night, 8½lbs. Grey Shirtings have been sold at Tls. 2.27 a 2.30 for aycee, and English Drills are being held for, it is said, Tls. 4 per piece; White Shirtings are in some slight demand at last, 56 reed Tls. 2.10 a 2.17, 60 reed Tls. 2.20 a 2.30 and 64 reed Tls. 2.32 a 2.42; T-Cloths still remain dull and unchanged, 7lbs. Tls. 1.62 a 1.80 8½lbs. Tls. 2.05 a 2.15.

Woolens are still very quiet: sales of Spanish Stripes have been made at a slight reduction.

Lead has again advanced, and it is difficult to get even common chop at Tls. 5.25 per picul; Tls. 5.40 is offered for L.B. to arrive.

TEA.—*Black.*—The market has been very quiet for the past week and the total settlements do not exceed 5,000 chests. The cause of this is the bountiful supply now coming forward, and there can be no doubt that the ex-

port for the season will be larger than was at one time anticipated. It is odd that this state of affairs was not generally foreseen two months back, but so it is. People will now see how utterly unwarranted and shallow were the statements made to the effect that there was "no leaf to be got in the country." Had the people who made the statements ever visited a tea country or been acquainted with the prolific nature of the shrub they would never in the face of the overblown Shanghai market have made so outrageous a statement. As well might we believe that there is no water at Hankow as no leaf in the tea districts in the genial summer months of August and September. The Stock has rapidly increased and amounts already to 52,000 chests.

Green.—A disinclination has been shown to do much business for America at present prices and with present prospects. English buyers also appear to be pausing after the late purchases for that country of Moyune, Tientai and Fychow. The settlements for the week are 8,000 chests and the stock 50,000 ½ chests.

SILK.—In this article we are still without any change to note. Transactions have been on a somewhat increased scale, but rates remain the same, though latterly there has been a firmer feeling about the prices of all kinds, but especially of the finer grades, and we might soon expect higher demands, were it not that very high interest is ruling with the natives. The mail steamer which left this morning took 1,909 bales. Arrivals from the interior have about equalled the settlements, and we have still some 6,000 bales, in stock, some of which are becoming charged with a dangerous amount of moisture, almost incessant rain having prevailed during the month. Prices up country remain high as ever, and it is not easy to foresee any lower range here, as 40,000 bales are now placed at the outside estimate of our supply.

OPIMUM.—Sales of Malwa have been made at Tls. 515, to-day's rate. Holders seem anxious to realize. The market for Patna continues in a dull state; the natives being well stocked. To-day's rate is Tls. 444, with but little enquiry.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

SHANGHAI, September 25th, 1869.

	T.m.c.	T.m.c.
GREY SHIRTINGS—5½ Catty, ...	2.05 a	2.1.0
" for arrival		
" 64 Catty, on spot	2.25 a	2.3.0
" for arrival		
WHITE DO. 64 Reed, ...	2.3.2 a	2.4.2
T-CLOTHS—36 in, ...	1.6.2 a	1.8.0
LONG ELLS—Scarlet, ...	6.2.0 a	6.3.0
" Assorted, ...	6.2.0 a	6.5.0
SPANISH STRIPES—Elephant, ...	0.5.7 a	0.6.0
" Tiger, ...		
" Britannia, ...	0.5.7 a	0.6.0
CANLETS—SS	12.0.0 a	12.5.0
" SSS	10.5.0 a	11.5.0
IRON—Nail Rod, ...	2.1.0 a	2.2.0
LEAD Common	5.2.5	
LEAD L. B. to arrive	5.4.0	
OPIMUM—Malwa, Old, ...	515	
" Patna New	444	
" Old, ...	432	
" Benares, ...		
EXCHANGE:—		
ON LONDON.—Bank 6m/s. 5s 11½d.		per Tael.
Credits, 6m/s. 6s. 0½d.		"
Bills with doct., 6m/s. 6s. 0½d.		"
ON PARIS.—Credits, 6m/s., Fcs. 7.60		"
Documentary. Do. Fcs. 7.62½		"
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank 3 days'		
sight, Rs. 300 per 100 Taels.		
ON BOMBAY.—Bank 3 days'		
sight, Rs. 300 per 100 Taels.		
ON HONGKONG.—Bank 3 d/s. 24 disc.		
Private, 15 d/s. 24½ "		
BULLION:—		
GOLD BARS, Pekin.—Tls. 169½ per Tls. 10 weight.		
MEXICAN DOLLARS.—Taels 77.25		
CAROLUS Do. Taels 80.50		
COPPER CASH.—1,530 per Tael.		
FREIGHTS:—		
To LONDON.—Tea £1.10		

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METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.—WOOSUNG.

Date.	Time	Wter	H L on	Range	Wind	F	X	Q	H	I	Bar	Ther.
			Wter Bar.	off Tide								
Sept.												
18 LW	A.M.	6.58	13.03	4.56	E by S	3	4	10	2	r	30.02	78
18 HW	A.M.	11.50	20.10	...	ESE	4	4	10	...	c	30.11	80
19 LW	A.M.	7.38	13.02	5.02	Z.	0	2	8	...	f	30.03	81
19 HW	A.M.	11.52	21.09	...	ESE	1	2	8	...	m	30.00	83
20 LW	A.M.	8.26	13.01	4.48	S by W	1	3	18	...	m	29.94	81
20 HW	P.M.	0.20	22.07	...	SSW	2	4	27	1	r	29.90	85
21 LW	A.M.	8.54	13.04	5.10	North	3	4	80	...	c	30.06	79
21 HW	P.M.	0.44	23.09	...	NNE	3	4	1	...	b	30.04	80
22 LW	A.M.	9.42	12.08	4.53	Z.	0	2	1	1	r	30.15	75
22 HW	P.M.	1.16	22.11	...	N by E	1	2	3	...	o	30.12	76
23 LW	A.M.	10.12	12.07	5.04	SSW	1	2	23	4	r	30.14	75
23 HW	P.M.	2.04	22.10	...	Z.	0	2	10	...	c	30.12	76
24 LW	A.M.	10.27	13.03	4.55	E by N	3	4	7	...	c	30.17	76
24 HW	P.M.	2.28	22.11	...	East	4	4	8	...	c	30.15	77

Explanation.

F. Force (1 to 12—estimated); X. Extreme force; Q. quarter whence extreme force (N. b. E. = 1 to 32 = N.); H. Hours of Rain; I. Initials; —b. blue sky; c. clouds (detached); f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; Z. calm.

SHANGHAI SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—September 18th, Mikado, Liverpool; Prince Kung, str., Foochow. 19th, Kiu Shu, str., Tientsin; Nanjing, str., Tientsin; Formosa, str., Yokohama; Panuco, Newchwang; Orissa, str., Nagasaki; Paulista, Foochow; Barbadian, Foochow; Couer de Leon, Newcastle, N. S. W.; Albion, str., Hongkong; Oregonian, str., Hongkong; Chih-li, str., Tientsin; Samuel Larrabee, New York via Hongkong; Lucifer, NIMGB, Chefoo. 20th, Labourdonnais, str., Hongkong; Annie Muriel, Keelung; Manchu, str., Tientsin. 21st, Rona, str., Hongkong. 22nd Yvonne, Swatow; Anita, Nagasaki. 23rd, Fan le Yuen, str., Foochow; Tynedale, Foochow; Newcastle, Foochow. 24th, Negapatam, str., Foochow; Ta-pang-nyo, str., Tientsin; Adeline, Newchwang; Chloris, Keelung; Anne, Keelung; Hindu, Tamsui.

DEPARTURES.—September 19th, Lieutenant, Foochow. 20th, George Shotton, Foochow; Kvik, Hongkong; Charley, Keelung. 21st, Lightfoot, Nagasaki; Venus, str., Hongkong; Formosa, str., Nagasaki, Hiogo, &c. 22nd, Prince Kung, str., Foochow; Chih-li, str., Tientsin via Chefoo; Nanjing, str., Chefoo and Tientsin; Resolute, Foochow. 23rd, Sago, Hongkong; Albion, str., Hongkong and Canton; Orissa, str., Nagasaki. 24th, Sunda, str., Hongkong; Dragon, str., Chefoo, Tientsin, &c.